FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS

Hon. T. D. McDowell writes, under date of Richmond, 13th inst., the following statement to the Wilmington Journal:—

"I have this moment learned the casualties in the 18th Regiment in the battles near Manassas, and a portion of those in the later fight near Fairfax.

Col. Purdie is in command of the Regiment. He is riding Gen. Seigle's saddle.

Co. A—Wounded, none; missing, D S Bullard.

B—Wounded, Allen Brown, A J Sykes and M S Dove; missing, Lewis Blacknell.

C—Wounded, Serg't M V Stanly, J J Long; missing, J W Long.

D—Wounded, D B Watson; missing, S A Thompson, W Sutton, J J Russ.

E—Wounded, J W Wheeler and C Barnhill; missing, private Hunt.

F—Wounded, Serg't W H McLaurin, slightly.

G—Wounded, John Whitted, slightly.

H—Wounded, S Tedder, J A Hinson and S J Merrit.

I—Wounded, Lt T C Lewis, slightly; Missing, J Carrol. B F White and H Blane.

K—Wounded, Duncan King, R M Jessup and W E Atkinson; Missing, Wm Burney.

My informant states that the Regiment was engaged in the subsequent battle near Fairfax, and that Lt Stewart of Co. F, was killed, and about twenty of the Regiment wounded, some of them seriously.

Among the wounded in the fight I have been able to hear of the following from Bladen county: B F Rinaldi, T J Pridgen, S B Graves, J Tyson and Wright (Singletary. Others not known.

Our community will be pained to learn of the death of Lt Hayes Beatty, of the 37th Regiment. Lieut Beatty was promoted after the battles of Richmond. He was wounded on Friday and died the next day."

The Richmond Enquirer has been furnished with the following list of casualties in the 34th N. C. T., in the battles of the 27th, 29th, and 30th August, and Sept 1, 1862:—

Wounded—Col Richard H Riddick, 1st Sept, very severe, in side and wrist; Lieut Col Eli H Miller, 1st Sept. dangerously, neck.

Co A—Killed: 2d Lieut Franklin Long, 1st Sept. Wounded:—1st Serg't J W Pruit, 30th August, slightly; Privates James M Poe, 30th August, dangerously; Frielden Williams, 1st Sept; Daniel Sheets, do; Pinkney Parish, do; Jacob Bare, do; Wm Clary, do; Thos Clary, do; Levi Long, do; James C Miller, do; Corporal Hamilton Koonse do; slightly.

B—Killed: Privates Joseph B Bedford, 1st Sept; G J Sweazy, 1st Sept. Wounded:—Private James Wilson, 27th August; Corporal G W Lookado, 1st Sept. Missing:—Serg't W W Bridges, 1st Sept.

C—Killed:—Privates W Whiteside, 1st September; Calloway Dobbins, 1st Sept. Wounded:—Corp'l Peter Dogget, 29th Aug, slight in head; Color Bearer J W Whiteside, 1st Sept, dangerously; Private A O Lynch, 1st Sept.

D—Killed: Private Wm L Plaster, 1st Sept. Wounded:—Corporal F J H Keistler, 30th August, slightly; Private Dan R Louder, 1st Sept, slightly.

E—Killed: 2d Lieut H D Eaton, 1st Sept. Wounded: Corp'l George Cauble, 1st Sept; Privates P H Shull, 29th Aug; Jesse Eaker, 29th Aug; G W Robinson, 29th Aug; Geo Fulbright, 1st Sept. Missing: Private John Jonas, 1st Sept.

F—Killed: 1st Sergeant R W Crowder, 29th Aug. Wounded: Corp'l A J Borders, 30th Aug; Privates J N Loudon, 27th Aug; J J Carter, 1st Sept; E Crotts, do; J W Henderick, do; M P Petty, do; A Warren, do.

G—Killed:—Private Jesse Phillips, 1st September. Wounded:—Serg't W C McCords 29th Aug; Privates Thos King, 29th Aug; F E Johnson, 1st Sept.

H—Wounded:—2d Lieut George M Blanton, 1st Sept; Serg't Clark Allen, 27th August; Privates, E H Revels, 30th Aug; W S Camp, 30th Aug; J R Moore, 30th Aug.

I—Wounded: Serg't Leonard Fowler, 30th August; Corp'l Jas K Morron, 1st Sept; Privates, D G Morron, 30th August; Lawson Philips, do; Thos Walker, do; Mark Wood, do; Wm Barefield, do; M W Flinn, do; Wm Sutton, do; Dilliard Smith, do; F Sheham, 1st September; Calloway Smith, do.

K—Killed: Privates, Jno M Dennis, 29th August; E Halton, 1st Sept. Wounded:—Capt Geo M Clark, 29th Aug; 2d Lieut N C McLeod, 30th Aug; Corp'l Charles Callicott, 1st Sept; Privates W Hutson 30th Aug; Jas R Hughes, 1st Sept; Isaac Smith, do; Frank Reises, do. Missing: Private Jas Sadberry, 1st Sept.

JNO. F. MILLER,
Surgeon 34th N. C. Troops.

The Winston Sentinel is indebted to Lieut. S. C James, acting Adjutant of the 21st N. C. T., for the following casualties in this Regiment during the late battles in Northern Virginia:

Killed and Wounded on the 22d Aug.

Co. A—Killed: Serg't Isaac Harris.

C—Wounded: Privates J T Lundy, J W Cummings.

D—Wounded: Private W H Thomas.

F—Killed: W Falk. Wounded: H Shackelford, A McCanless, E Edwards.

H—Wounded: Capt Andrew Shore, Corp'l W D Richardson, privates Martin King and A McKinney.

I—Killed: S M Roark. Wounded: E E Kingsbury, J C Vaughn.

B—Wounded: Capt R E Wilson, privates M Whitaker, J Shugars.

On the 26th of Aug.

Co. I—Wounded: Capt M L Patterson.

On the 28th of Aug.

Killed: Col Saunders Fulton. Maj B Y Graves slightly wounded.

Co A—Killed: J D Blackburn. Wounded: Corp'l J F Carrick; J D McIver, Frank Scott, Wm Fry, A Hedgecock, mortally.

B—Killed: W H Williamson, A D Shores. Wounded: Serg't Whitaker; H R Wood, John Brown, mortally, Wm Ball, A H Whitlock, Thos Faulkner.

C—Wounded: Lieut F Snow; W H Calloway, Alfred Galyen.

D—Killed: Lieut D P Jackson. Wounded: Lieut J W Miller, Serg'ts B B Copeland, A Alspaugh; A Z Butner, H W Clemmons, J N S Doub, E Linville, M Sprinkle, L F Hine.

E—Killed: Lieut W L Owen; John Hendrix, L D Wright. Wounded: Serg't Wm Shepperd; J C Jarvis, G Newsom, S Waugh, Wm Hauser.

F—Killed: Lieut W B Schaub, Corp'l J C Hartman; Alex Faucett, A S Boyles, E W Rierson. Wounded: Lieut S M Jessup, Serg'ts J W Williams, H B Hauser, Moses Lawson, Corp'ls Wm Bennett, W H Collins.

G—Killed: Jno Blackburn. Wounded: Lieuts V W Haizlip, M V Tuttle; Alex Moore, Wesley Ligon.

H—Wounded: Lieut W R Martin, Serg'ts J W McGlowhorn, R W Brinkly; John F Reynolds, Jesse Bullin, R F Crisenfield, Wm Holyfield.

I—Killed: Corp'l Sanford Hill. Wounded: Corp'l W D Baldwin; John Rottenbury, Giles Whitaker.

K—Killed: Corp'l J A Shultz; W A Petree. Wounded: Serg't H B Newsom, Corp'l Lancaster; W C Dwiggins, C Reich, Wm Lewis, J G Gordy.

On Sept. 1st, 1862, near Fairfax C. H.

Wounded: Maj B Y Graves, severely, Capts P D Heagly, J F Beall, slightly. Lieut G T Clayton, severely. Total, 20 killed, 74 wounded.

At Augusta, 4-4 Sheetings, at auction, 53½ to 60; Drilling 64 to 64½.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1862.

PROGRESS OF OUR ARMS.—This morning's mails bring a continuation of the good news, sufficient to cause this Thanksgiving Day to be observed still more earnestly and thankfully. We rely upon the accounts of Jackson's victory at Harper's Ferry. Gen. Loring's report of his series of successes in Western Virginia is official and glorious. His Gen. Jenkins had penetrated 20 miles into Ohio and was still going on. Price, too, has been at his accustomed work in the Southwest. And Rosecranz's yankee army is in full retreat from Alabama. Even Pennsylvanians are joining our Maryland army.

Such are the good tidings of the day!

YELLOW FEVER.—We believe there is no doubt that this disease has been brought to Wilmington from Nassau, in one of the vessels that run the blockade. How many cases have occurred, we cannot say; but suppose that the most careful means have been adopted by the authorities to prevent the disease from spreading. It is a well established fact, we learn, that though a person may go into the interior from a port where yellow fever prevails, and there have the disease, he does not communicate it to persons around him in the interior. So there need be no apprehension of the disease spreading from those who may leave Wilmington.

An article in the Journal recommends as a sure preventative of this and all kinds of fevers, to kindle a brisk fire in the family room at daylight and at sundown, and to breakfast before going out in the morning. Another article says that persons employed in gas houses are exempt from this disease, because they exhale the gas tar. "To enjoy the same exemption as the gas makers, let a mixture be made of one half tar and the other half oil, (sweet or peanut oil preferred,) and let a cloth, say about 6 inches square, be moistened with it and worn on the upper part of the chest, next to the skin. The cloth should be re-moistened once or twice a day, and should be covered with a piece of oil-cloth to prevent it staining the clothes. The smell of the tar may be unpleasant at first, but after getting accustomed to it, it is quite agreeable, and moreover, will tend to improve the general health."

Since the above was in type, the existence of the disease has been officially announced at Wilmington. Mayor Dawson makes the following publication in the Journal:—

"He has made diligent inquiry of all the physicians in town who have been in attendance upon any suspected cases, and finds the whole number of such cases, up to this time, pronounced to be yellow fever, to be five. On yesterday there was only one new case, and none to-day. With the precautions adopted, it is confidently hoped that no further spread of the disease need be apprehended."

He also publishes the following:—

"To JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor of Wilmington, N. C.

Dear Sir:—At your request I herewith furnish you with a report of such cases of yellow fever as have occurred during this season within my knowledge.

Since Tuesday the 9th instant I have seen five cases of the disease. Of these two have died, one is discharged as convalescent, and two are still under treatment with doubtful prospects.

No new case has occurred under my cognizance since the 10th instant.

There would seem to be a lull in the progress of the disease, and I hope that the sanitary measures which you have adopted may be successful in arresting its progress. Yours, very respectfully.

JAS. H. DICKSON, M. D."

VOLUNTEERS AND REGULARS.—It has been matter of deep surprise to us that some old army officers have been unwilling or unable to appreciate the Volunteers who have flocked to the standard of the South in this contest, and have supposed that it was right to subject them to the harsh discipline which has generally been necessary towards the regulars in the old army. Of all the fighting material which the world ever produced, we think our volunteers have shown themselves to be the best. It was natural that they should, for they are not the scum of creation, such as the old army was, but the best of the best population in the world, animated by patriotism which sunk all considerations of rank and of wealth. In the ranks are found thousands of the educated, refined and wealthy, and oftentimes they have placed over themselves men of far inferior social position, simply because of a supposed aptitude for command, every one being anxious to have "the right men in the right places." To have men animated by such impulses treated like dogs by those above them, because they have found such treatment necessary in the case of the common soldier in the old army who enlisted for pay, shows an amount of ignorance of human nature, and a want of understanding of the motives of our volunteers, such as could have arisen from nothing but inveterate habits and prejudices. Even Gen. Lee is said to have been affected by such habits and prejudices, and only lately, as we learn from a Richmond letter writer, discarded them. The writer says:—

"At the beginning of the war, Lee is reported to have said that our volunteers would be fit for nothing until they were rid of their romantic enthusiasm. This may not be true, but it is pretty certain that up to the battle of Cold Harbor he doubted not the courage, but the persistence, of our soldiers. On that day, just as the enemy opened a truly infernal fire of artillery and musketry, he inquired of Gen. Jackson, who was near him, if the men "could stand that." "If not," said he, "the day is lost." Jackson replied dryly, that he thought they could. So they did—so well that since then Lee has never doubted the capacity of our army to do anything that mortal men can do, and has, I believe, openly expressed his belief that we could whip the yankees wherever we met them."

AN INJURIOUS SUPPOSITION.—The Winston Sentinel imputes another motive than the avowed one, for the calling in of the Confederate Treasury Notes, of the issues which have been counterfeited. It charges the government with perpetrating a "trick." We suggest that by this suspicion, for it is nothing more, the Sentinel damages the cause as far as its influence extends. The assigned motive for calling in the notes was a very sufficient one, and the friends of the government might well leave to its enemies, such as the Richmond Examiner, the ungrateful task of looking for any other, and especially for one affecting the character and credit of the government.

As to a tax bill, which the Sentinel favors, no doubt the people will cheerfully submit to that or any other measure that Congress may deem expedient, and whenever it may be expedient, for the good of the cause.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—A gentleman of Robeson county has shown to us a counterfeit $10 Confederate Treasury Note, which he received from a man unknown to him. The note is on very flimsy paper, is coarsely executed on a wood cut, signatures and all engraved, not written. The two large letters X near the upper corners, are white, on a dingy red ground, and the large gothic letters TEN, in the centre of the lower part are also red on a white and red ground. The centre vignette is an Indian warrior and his wife and child. There are other vignettes, and the whole note is full of them and of lettering.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP HOLMES, (near Raleigh,) Sept. 15, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: We have "changed our base" again. It must be regarded as "a great strategic movement," though it is still undecided whether it was a retreat or an advance. While the victorious veterans of Jackson and Lee were on the march across the Potomac to yankee-land, we too, took up the line of march from Statesville to this inhospitable clime and braved the dangers of that impassable defile the North Carolina Railroad, with our provisions safely locked up in the depot, "nary red" in our pockets, no "kiver" but the blue sky, and nothing whereon to rest but the ricketty open cars beneath. But few incidents occurred on our journey to interrupt the dull monotony of cinders and smoke. However, Jim and Poss had provided a bottle of medical stuff that helped very much to keep my spirits up. Many of our conscript friends were leaving their native regions for the first time, and of course were much amazed and interested. One fellow of huge dimensions and ancient looking clothes carried on his head an immense load of wheat straw in the shape of a hat. While deeply absorbed in the wonderful scenes around him, his hat blew off. With a convulsive effort that seemed to shake the train, he leaped over the huge bulk resembling a man suspended to a balloon. He looked long and dolefully after his departed treasure as the train sped its way, heedless of the jeers and shouts of his comrades. It was suggested that he use a tray that he had swung to his knapsack, as a hat, to which he agreed.

We have now here some 700 conscripts, over 600 of whom are in guard companies for the camp. Why it takes 600 men to guard a small camp and two or three dozen conscripts I am unable to explain, but I suppose the companies are intended to be sent after conscripts who will not come till forced. It would have been well to have been at this all the time as much as possible. I learn that over 4000 men have reported to this camp, and the entire number at Statesville was over 2400, making about 7000 in all—about half of what is supposed to be the whole number.

The 8th and 31st Regiments are at Camp Mangum, and will be ready for service again in a few days. They are large, fine regiments.

There are many institutions about Raleigh, accounts of which would be interesting, and I shall speak of them again. The paper mills near here are worthy of extended notice. The Forestville Mills, some miles north of Raleigh, and the Neuse River Manufacturing Company, several miles east, are said to be the largest and most complete establishments of the kind in America. The paper made here is superior to any made in the South, and equal to any at the North, and much cheaper and in larger quantities. It is a remarkable fact that the New York Tribune, Times and Express, and all the Charleston papers, and others North and South, were for years supplied with paper from these mills. The mills are kept going night and day now, and the owners are coining money. There was another paper mill near this camp that made wrapping and stiff paper, but it is now discontinued and will be occupied as a powder mill. I see a great many establishments for making guns on private enterprise in different sections of the State.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP FRENCH, Sept. —, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: The 26th Reg't has been transferred from the command of Gen. Ransom to Gen. Pettigrew's Brigade, now in camp near Petersburg. We are having rather a dull time about here now since all the "Doodles" have left to defend their own soil from threatened invasion. But we are ready and will be proud to follow the noble and gallant Pettigrew wherever our services will be needed; and we are confident that he will not remain inactive longer than necessary. But, Messrs. Editors, while Congress is discussing the extension of the Conscript bill, many men subject to the present law are refusing to come out, and many others are exempt for the slightest reasons. Immediately after means were taken to enroll the Conscripts, many young men became greatly interested on the subject of Education and School teaching, and they went round begging for scholars, and some even offering bounties for them; and just before the elections it was discovered that a great many Deputy Sheriffs were needed, as the Stay Law was in operation and no business done in the Courts. And again every Post Master found it actually necessary to have a deputy to assist him, and bear part of the onerous burdens of his office, though the mail goes to some of them only once in a week, and in time of peace would not carry to them fifty letters in a year. And I will warrant that ninety-nine out of a hundred of these school masters, deputy sheriffs, post masters, &c., are between 18 and 45. Now all of these, with those who refuse to come, would add considerably to our forces. And I think if the Conscript Bill was strictly enforced, and enlistments encouraged by the States, there would be no necessity for extending the bill.

And now I will mention the subject of Desertion. I regret to acknowledge that our noble army, like all others, has some men in its ranks who desert their country and its cause in the time of its greatest peril. Many companies have lost some in this way. These desertions exert a very bad influence in the army if the offenders are not taken and punished. One man deserted from Co. H, of our Reg't last March. He was advertised and the Co. expected that he would soon be arrested and punished for his crime, as they all admitted he deserved. If this had been done, not another man would have deserted from our Co. But he has been permitted to run at large about home, and no effort was made to arrest him by Sheriff, Militia officers, or citizens. But some of the citizens arrested him for some civil offence, and then let him go at large, and he then advertised as a deserter. Our men finding that no attention would be paid to deserters by any one at home, and that we could not well spare men from the army to go after them, have begun to think very lightly of desertion, and consequently four more men have deserted from our Co. very recently, and if some one does not take some interest in arresting these men, others may follow. Now I think that the civil authorities and citizens at home should take some interest in this matter. Where is the Sheriff and all his deputies? Where are all the commissioned militia officers in every district, who are exempt from service for no good reason under heaven that I can think of? There are enough of them in a good many of the counties to make up good sized companies, and why are they not in the service? Can they give sufficient reason for staying at home all the time while other men are risking their lives, health, fortunes, and all, in their country's defence? If Militia officers are actually necessary let them be taken from the men over 35, and let every officer under that age come, and like a man do his part in this struggle. But while they do remain, I think the Commissioned Officers in every district could organize enough good men in their districts, with the assistance of the Sheriff and his deputies, to capture every deserter who dared make his appearance among them; and also the Conscripts who are taking to the woods instead of coming out and nobly doing their duty. But instead of this being the case, I hear the complaint from every one going home after deserters, that they could get no assistance, or information from any one about them. Now if this state of things is allowed to go on, others will be encouraged to try the same thing; and some of our best men will become disheartened and uneasy when they know that these scoundrels are permitted to roam about home, and perhaps rob and insult their families while they are far away and unable to protect them. I can plainly see the effect that is just beginning to show itself among our men, and I would call upon the authorities and the citizens at home, for the sake of better discipline in the army, and the honor and security of the country, to rise up and stop this thing at once, which I think they can do in a short time with a little exertion. If the Militia officers and good loyal citizens in every district would unite and determine that no deserter should remain in their midst, they could capture every one without much personal or pecuniary risk or loss to themselves. And in doing this they would add to the number and discipline of our army, encourage our soldiers, honor their district and county, relieve the fears of many good soldiers, as they rest upon their hard beds after the toils and fatigue of the past day. They would feel that their families were safe from the depredations of roaming deserters and skulking conscripts.

I am well aware that our whole country has done well, and I am proud of North Carolina's part. But I would call upon the people of some portions of the country to vindicate themselves and their counties from the disgrace that a few ignorant and unprincipled men would place upon them. LEON.

YANKEE LOSSES.—Gen. Kearney's official report of the part taken by his division in the battles of the 28th and 29th ult., returns his loss in killed and wounded at *one in three!* Some regiments suffered much more severely. **The 8d Michigan, he says, lost 140 out of 260.**

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From General Loring's Army—Official Despatches.—RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—We have the pleasure of publishing the following copies of official telegrams to the Secretary of War, in relation to the recent brilliant successes achieved by Maj. Gen. Loring in Western Virginia:

CAPTURE OF BUCHANAN.

HEAD'QR DEP'T S. W. VA., FAYETTE C. H., Via Giles C. H. or Dublin, Sept. 14.

Jenkins captured Buchanan, Upshur C. H., Gen. Kelley's main depot, with 5,000 stand of arms and immense stores, all of which were destroyed. He took the commanding officer and thirty prisoners. The next day he captured Weston. The next day he took Glenville. The next day he took Col. Rathbone and his regiment at Roane Court House. The next day he drove a force of the enemy from Ravenswood, and the next day crossed into Ohio, marching twenty miles in that State. He was at last accounts on the Kanawha.

W. W. LORING, Major General.

FAYETTE COURT HOUSE TAKEN.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T S. W. VA., Fayette C. H., Sept. 11, via Dublin Sept. 14.

After a fatiguing march I came upon the enemy near this place on yesterday at 1½ o'clock, P. M., with the best of my forces, which were in front. After contesting every inch of my advance for some miles, he entered his fortifications at this place, which were strong, and consisted of very formidable outer works, enclosing a quadrangular fort with *glacis* and redoubts and well mounted with nine heavy pieces of artillery. My men pushed up to the walls with great spirit, inflicting great loss on the enemy. Our loss small. About nightfall the force of the enemy already in the fort, three regiments were added as reinforcements by one of the many roads, which my forces were not numerous enough to guard. This made the enemy about five regiments stronger; but while we lay on our arms to renew the attack this morning, the enemy fled. Probably they took the same road by which the reinforcements entered, and I am now master of their works. I am now pursuing with all my forces.

W. W. LORING, Maj. Gen.

TWO MORE VICTORIES.

HEADQUARTERS FALLS OF KANAWHA, VA., Via Dublin, 14th September.

After fighting two obstinately-contested fights to-day—one at Cotton Hill, and the other at Gauley—the enemy have been put to flight down the Kanawha, and I am now in possession of their former position at Gauley, with their wagons, trains and some stores. The magazine and many more were burned before they fled. I am crossing the Kanawha and pursuing the enemy. We took 700 barrels of salt. We have taken camp Gauley, and are pursuing the enemy down the Kanawha.

W. W. LORING, Maj. General.

CAPTURE OF CHARLESTON—THE ENEMY ROUTED AGAIN AND FLEEING.

CHARLESTON, Kanawha co., Sept. 18, Via Giles C. H., 16th, and Dublin, 16th.

Hon. G. W. Randolph, Sec'y of War: After incessant skirmishing from Gauley down, we took this place at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The enemy, six regiments strong, made stout resistance, burning their stores and most of this town in their retreat. Our loss slight, the enemy's heavy. He is in full retreat. Jenkins is in his rear.

W. W. LORING, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

A Battle at Harper's Ferry.—RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—We had already been told that Jackson had swept round by way of Hagerstown, to the west of Harper's Ferry. We are now told that he has not since been idle. A citizen of Upper Fauquier, who reached here last evening, says that on Sunday evening last there was heavy and rapid firing at Harper's Ferry, and that it was renewed on Monday morning, and ceased about eight o'clock. This settles it, that there was *a fight*. Reports from all sides say, further, that it ended in the capture of the whole Federal force, of from five to eight thousand men!

Reports to the effect that the whole force at Harper's Ferry had been captured, were current in well informed circles; and being so unusually devoid of the usual diversity of representations, were generally received with confidence. No official information, so far as we could ascertain, was received to that effect, owing no doubt to the difficulties in communication. We are inclined to think that the report is based upon a concatenation of those strong probabilities which always spring from movements known, from the character of the leader, to be masterly.—*Enquirer.*

General Price Moving.—MOBILE, Sept. 16.—A special despatch to the Evening News, from Tupelo, dated the 15th, says that Gen. Price's army moved from Baldwin, Miss., on Friday last, on forced marches. A messenger just arrived reports that on Saturday afternoon the advanced guard under Gen. Armstrong surprised and attacked the Yankees, 6,000 strong, at Inka, drove them out of the town, and took 200 prisoners. Gen. Price, with the main body of the army, came up on Sunday morning. The enemy fled in the direction of Eastport, leaving in our hands $100,000 worth of stores, principally flour and salt. Gen. Price gave chase, and when last heard from, was seven miles behind them.

Rosecran's Retreating.—PETERSBURG, Sept. 17.—A gentleman just from Northern Alabama informs us that Rosecrans is in full retreat towards Athens, Tenn. He has been seriously annoyed by guerillas since his departure from Pittsburg Landing and Florence, the whole of Middle Tennessee literally swarming with Partizan Rangers. From every hill top and in every vale, where the forests offer the slightest concealment, the fleeing Yankees are made to bite the dust. On Tuesday, of last week, a portion of Rosecrans' command was ambuscaded in Middle Tennessee, and nine instantly killed, and some 25 or 30 wounded.

Our informant states that an extension of the conscript act is altogether unnecessary, as every man under 60 has already seized his gun, and mounted his horse, and uttered a vow, that he will never lay down his trusty piece until the last Yankee foot leaves the soil of the Volunteer State.—*Express.*

From Cumberland Gap.—The Knoxville Register, of Sunday, says that the latest intelligence from the Gap is that the Yankees and renegades at the Gap, notwithstanding the constant assurance we have from time to time received, of their starving and disorganized condition, and the probability of their surrendering or being bagged, from day to day, are about to give our vigilant army of the Clinch the slip; and not only so, but are inflicting some damage as they retire. Instance their defeat and capture of a cavalry company at Big Creek, and their successful blockade of the only road for communication with Gen. Smith's army.

Pennsylvanians Joining the Confederate Forces.—RICHMOND, Sept. 12.—We are assured, upon the statement of an officer of the Confederate army who arrived in this city yesterday, and who left Frederick a few days ago, that a company of Pennsylvanians, from Adams county, numbering *one hundred and fifteen*, arrived at Frederick last week, and tendered their services to the Confederate Government. This company was regularly organized, with its own officers, before they left their own State, and declared that they were unwilling to stay at home to be drafted into the abolition service.—*Dispatch.*

LETTER FROM MARYLAND.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

FREDERICK CITY, MD., Sept. 14, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: The onward march of the Confederate army from Gordonsville has, for the present, ended at this beautiful city of Western Maryland. The troops in fine health and spirits after the arduous toils and painful casualties of the last month, are resting in a country of great fertility and singular beauty, awaiting further orders from their accomplished commander.

A large portion of the intelligent and influential people are with our cause in feeling, the ardor of its expression, however, is restrained by, probably, not unnecessary caution.

There is much to encourage the belief that Maryland will enlist 30,000 of her true and gallant sons in the Southern Army, and shake off the fetters of the hated Lincoln dynasty at some not distant day. The news from Baltimore indicates the greatest excitement and heartfelt enthusiasm in that noble city. There have been no active movements for two or three days. The railroad bridge at Monocacy Junction has been destroyed and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal cut off.

Information reaches us to-day that a heavy Federal force has been hastened to Harrisburg to meet a contemplated attack at that point. Whatever the disposition of the enemy's army, this may be held for certain that our army is prepared either to receive or make an attack at the proper time and place.

The presence of our army in Maryland is attended by favorable results. Prejudice and alarm have rapidly subsided, and the exemplary conduct of our men, their decent deportment and delicate regard for persons and property disarm censure and dissent. A finer spirit could not possibly pervade our ranks, and our men are prepared to do and dare as aforetime.

When the army will move is, of course, uncertain.

Address of Gen. Robert E. Lee to the People of Maryland.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY N. VIRGINIA, Near Fredericktown, Sept. 8th, 1862.

To the People of Maryland: It is right that you should know the purpose that has brought the army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves.

The people of the Confederate States have long watched with the deepest sympathy the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens of a Commonwealth allied to the States of the South, by the condition of a conquered province.

Under the pretence of supporting the Constitution, but in violation of its most valuable provisions, your citizens have been arrested and imprisoned upon no charge, and contrary to all forms of law; the faithful and manly protest against this outrage, made by the venerable and illustrious Marylander, to whom, in better days, no citizen appealed for right in vain, was treated with scorn and contempt; the government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers; your Legislature has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members; freedom of the press and of speech has been suppressed; words have been declared offences by an arbitrary decree of the Federal Executive, and citizens ordered to be tried by a military commission for what they may dare to speak.

Believing that the people of Maryland possessed a spirit too lofty to submit to such a government, the people of the South have long wished to aid you in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable you again to enjoy the inalienable rights of freemen, and restore independence and sovereignty to your State.

In obedience to that wish, our army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms in regaining the rights of which you have been despoiled.

This, citizens of Maryland, is our mission, so far as you are concerned.

No constraint upon your free will is intended; no intimidations will be allowed.

Within the limits of this army at least Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech.

We know no enemies among you, and will protect all of every opinion.

It is for you to decide your destiny, freely and without constraint.

This army will respect your choice, whatever it may be, and while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will. R. E. LEE Gen'l Com'dg.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—We received last night, at a late hour, says the Examiner, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore papers so late as the 14th.

They report a heavy battle at Harper's Ferry, on last Wednesday, in which our forces were repulsed. The account was, that Gen. Loring had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport simultaneously with the crossing of Jackson and Lee, at Leesburg. Instead of marching towards Hagerstown, he had taken the river road by the canal down the river in the direction of Harper's Ferry. A short distance above Harper's Ferry he attempted to ford the river with a large body of cavalry and infantry. The report was, that when the river, which is nearly half a mile wide, was covered with troops, Col. Miles opened upon them with his batteries from Camp Hill, and from the tressel work of the railroad, with grape and canister, causing their repulse. This news is not confirmed, but is given solely on the authority of passengers from Frederick. A pitched battle was looked for every day.

McClellan's army was advancing from Rockville, with a view of effecting communication with Gen. Miles, at Harper's Ferry. Our latest advices from him left him at Urbana. Gen. Sumner, with his corps, was making in the direction of Poolesville.

Our forces are reported to have evacuated Frederick, and Gen. Burnside is said to be near there in force. The evacuation is supposed to have been made by our army with a design of advancing into Pennsylvania. The panic along the border is represented as "fearfully intense." The following dispatch had been received in Washington, from the Governor of Pennsylvania:

"HARRISBURG, Sept. 13.—We have good reason to believe the enemy have concentrated a large force at Hagerstown and Williamsport. Their movements upon Pennsylvania are as yet uncertain, but they are in position to do us great damage, unless McClellan's army can check them very soon. A. G. CURTIN."

Our army under Jackson and Lee was reported on its march to Pennsylvania with about 300 pieces of artillery. We are reported as holding Hagerstown, and that our first strike in Pennsylvania would be at Chambersburg. This had created the greatest alarm. Money was being removed from the banks in all the towns around, and stocks of goods from the stores. The defence of Philadelphia has been decided on by the people, and the city council had voted $500,000 for the protection of the city.

The Chronicle also reports that 40,000 rebels under Beauregard left Richmond on Sunday to reinforce Gen. Lee, and that New Orleans is threatened by a considerable army under Breckinridge and Van Dorn.

The news from the West reports our army have fallen back from before Cincinnati, but the enemy was at a loss to know whether it was in retreat or simply for the purpose of drawing them out.

Kirby Smith made a speech to his army on Wednesday, assuring them that they would quarter in Cincinnati in a few days.

The Washington Star says that President Lincoln had made a narrow escape while coming into the city from the Soldiers' Home on horseback. His steed, a spirited and powerful beast, ran off with him, and came very near throwing him in the race, in which Mr. Lincoln lost his hat, but succeeded in checking the animal's career at the cost of a sprained wrist in so doing.

U. S. Senator Thompson died at Princeton, New Jersey, on last Friday.

In New York on Friday, stocks declined ¼ to 1 per cent. U. S. 6's are quoted at 99¾. Gold 119¼. Foreign exchange 130 to 131.

Liverpool dates to the 4th have been received. The news is unimportant. Breadstuffs had declined. Cotton had advanced 2d a 3d since Friday, 1st.

Northern Politics.—The political cauldron is boiling at the North with considerable violence. The Fall Elections are at hand, and the Democrats and anti-Republican Whigs are combining against the Administration. It is significant that they are beginning to speak out with greater freedom against the powers that be. Fernando Wood, at the Albany Democratic Convention, declared "that the time had come when the people could speak their minds! Under the present Administration, a man heretofore, if he spoke the truth, was sent to Fort Lafayette, and the only security for him against imprisonment was to give utterance to lies!"

Some of the opposition papers boldly predict a conservative majority in the next Congress.

A Fisticuff in Nashville.—A gentleman just from Knoxville, Tenn., informs us, that a difficulty occurred in Nashville, during the past week, between Gen. Buell and Andy Johnson. The quarrel grew out of a difference of opinion as to evacuating Nashville. Buell contended that it was a "military necessity." Johnson replied that the place must not be evacuated, and if it was, he should certainly blow up the capitol before he made his way out of the city. Buell rejoined that he would cause Johnson to be shot if he dared destroy the capitol, whereupon Johnson remarked, that Buell was a d—d scoundrel. This insult the General felt himself bound to resent, which he did by knocking Johnson down, jumping upon him, and giving him a very sound beating. At last accounts Johnson had fled the place, and Buell endeavored to follow the Governor's example, but finding that Gen. Bragg was too quick for him, and had placed his powerful army between the Cumberland and Gallatin, retraced his steps, and re-entered Nashville. Here he will probably remain until forced to surrender for lack of supplies. This intelligence was brought to Knoxville on Sunday last by a gentleman who had escaped from Nashville, and our informant states that it may be relied upon as being strictly correct.—*Pet. Express. 17th.*

MARYLAND.—A letter to the N. Y. Tribune says, that the first duty performed by the 1st Regiment Maryland Volunteers, called out for the defence of the State, was to pour a volley into the retreating Federal cavalry. The correspondent, from that, thinks that the Maryland troops cannot be relied on.

CONGRESS.—The Senate, on Saturday, continued the discussion of Gen. Bragg's executions and conduct. The House passed a bill adding $4 per month to the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates, and talked of the Conscription Bills.

On Monday and Tuesday, the Senate discussed the Exemption Bill, and the House the Conscription Bill.

CUFFEE AND THE YANKEES.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury gives the following amusing account of the contempt for the yankees manifested by the negroes of that city. Cuffee's idea of the value of the yankee's toes is capital:—

"Some yankees are employed in the Commissary Department, at 75 cents a day, cleaning bacon. Negroes who work with them always assume superiority over them. The other day a yankee, seeing a negro helping himself to crackers, bawled at him to let them alone. The negro looked at him defiantly, and said: "You jes shet yo' mouf. You got nothin to do wid dese crackers. Dese is Confed'rit crackers—dese is." The next day this same negro accidentally ran a truck over the toe of a yankee, who complained somewhat. The negro said, very coolly, "Take keer of yon' toes. Toes is toes to dem what runs away mos'ly all de time."

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—The Charlotte Democrat, referring to the large advance in prices of printing materials, says that it must reduce its size or advance its price from $2 to $3; and it prefers the latter.

The Concord Flag has been discontinued.

We believe that the Observer and Greensboro' Patriot are now the only papers in the State which have not been driven into a change of price or of size.

DOMESTIC SOAP.—George W. Lawrence, Esq., of Mary's Garden, in this county, has presented us with specimens of several kinds of Toilet Soap, including the Brown Windsor, and other delicately perfumed and colored sorts, all of his own manufacture. They are far superior to any home-made soap that we have seen. Call at the store of Col. John H. Cook, who has them for sale. See his advertisement.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of the following donations for the sick and wounded soldiers: Mr. David Murphy, (additional,) $200; Mr. C. C. Barbee $50; Mr. C. S. Barbee $50; a Gentleman $200.

MARRIED,

On the 9th inst., at Tallassee, Ala., by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Miss ADALINE ALDEN to Lieut. JAMES M. SIMPSON, 13th

THE CRISIS OF LIFE AND DEATH.

Such is the heading the New York Herald gives to one of its leading editorials on the war. The Herald readily admits that the present aspect of the war is "painful, humiliating and alarming," and says:

After eighteen months of war by land and water, involving the wasting of an immense army and the expenditure of a thousand millions of money, what is our position? Disgracefully defensive. As the opposing armies of this war stand this day we cannot, without a sense of shame and deep humiliation, contemplate the contrast between the immense forces and resources of war at the service of our government and the pitiful weakness of our rebellious States. We have a loyal population of twenty-three millions, against eight millions serving this rebellion, and of these eight millions nearly three millions are African slaves. The white population of New York and Pennsylvania is greater than that of our rebellious States. Our manufacturing establishments of all descriptions render us a self-sustaining people for all the requirements of peace or war; and with these advantages we retain all those of an unrestricted commerce with foreign nations. Our rebellious States, on the other hand, with only a few insignificant manufactories of arms and materials of war, textile fabrics, leather, &c., have been cut off by an encircling blockade for fifteen months from all those supplies upon which they had depended from the North and from Europe, in the way of arms, munitions of war, clothing, medicines, and many of the essentials of subsistence.

The rebellion is without the vestige of a navy, except a straggling ship or two, while ours in this war is equal to a land force of three or four hundred thousand men. Our revolted States are nearly exhausted of the commonest articles of food, while we of the loyal States have a superabundance of all the essentials and luxuries of life. Our troops, *en masse*, are better armed, equipped and subsisted than those of any other nation, while those of the rebellion are armed with all sorts of weapons, good, bad and indifferent, clothed in rags, fed upon half rations, and yet, advancing upon our borders, they threaten the invasion of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the occupation of our national capital.

From the evacuation of Corinth down to this day, our armies in almost every encounter have been pushed back by the overwhelming forces of the enemy; and so now, while Washington is menaced by a great rebel army on both sides of the Potomac, the clothing stores and pork houses of Cincinnati are threatened with a visit from the hungry and ragged battalions of a rebel army column all the way from Tennessee.

We have no more time to waste in trifling. We are in the very crisis of life or death to the country.

Every day we stand upon the defensive contributes much to strengthen the rebels in the articles of subsistence and clothing, which they are gathering up from the farms, mills and stores of northern Maryland. They should at once be driven out. If General McClellan is not yet strong enough to do this without danger to Washington from the rebel column on the Virginia side, a hundred thousand strong, what is there to prevent New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania sending down to his support a body of fifty thousand militia within the next ten days?

We have the opportunity now to put down this rebellion at our doors. If we lose it we may lose everything. We may be broken up by our rebel armies and our infamous political factions, not into two confederacies, but into ten or twenty petty republics of the South American school, electing each a dictator every year at the point of the bayonet, and all incessantly fighting each other. We must save our country, or no man in the land can say that his surviving children will not be outcasts under a rule of ruffians and robbers. Now is the time. Now is the time to save our country, and to bring this rebellion to an end, while Europe is yet debating the question of intervention.

These positions of the enemy's forces would leave but little conjecture regarding his plans, even if they were not from sources of information hitherto always found reliable. They are altogether strategic, and success is anticipated without fighting more than one battle. They have made the Monocacy the line of operations against both Baltimore and Washington, and have arranged their forces so as to concentrate the bulk of their army in the smallest possible time, either for offensive or defensive action, and at the same time hold a line of retreat across the Potomac. The cities of Frederick, Baltimore and Washington form an equilateral triangle, with sides of forty miles. Making Frederick the point of operations, by occupying the line of the Monocacy, they threaten both Baltimore and Washington, while McClellan, engaged in the double-task of defending both, is compelled to stretch his army along the sides of the triangle between the two, thus giving them an opportunity to push a superior force upon either of his wings. Jackson at this moment could make the attempt to overpower with eighty thousand men his (McClellan's) right wing towards Baltimore, and leave Lee with forty thousand to menace his left, and, if necessary, fight it with nearly equal numbers; or the two uniting could dash on his left, and attempt to crush it by overwhelming numbers. But such is not their plan. They are waiting for a surer thing. As McClellan advances his army from Washington he must keep his left well up to the right bank of the Potomac, thus extending his line and weakening it proportionately. Besides this, he must also leave strong guards at each ford or ferry as he passes them to prevent the enemy crossing in his rear. Lee and Jackson are, therefore, waiting for our army to come within striking distance, and when it does their blow will fall, but whether towards Baltimore or Washington they will only decide when the moment arrives.

Gallantly Done.—Major Cole, communicating to the Greensboro' World the casualties in the 22d N. C. Regiment in the late Manassas battles, makes the following mention of the conduct of his color bearer:—

"Serg. Pinkerton, of Co. K, color bearer, deserves especial commendation for nobly bearing the color far in the advance of the entire line of battle. I will mention one instance of his valor, which is the more noble, he being a mere boy in size and age. Approaching near one of the batteries immediately in our front, the Infantry fled, and the Artillerymen limbered up and put off at the speed of their horses. Not wishing to permit such a prize to escape, the color bearer and one or two others gave the horses a race. Coming up with the gun, they shot one of the horses, which put a stop to the race. Serg. Pinkerton rushed forward to plant his color upon the gun and was met by one of the artillerymen. His only weapon was a sword bayonet, which he drew upon the foe, capturing the man and then planted his color upon the gun."

A Noble Example.—Col. Joseph John Williams has authorized Secretary Mallory to draw on him for $500 for the Florida Hospital at Richmond, and if that is not enough, to draw for $500 more—and should more be necessary, then to draw on him to any amount equal to that subscribed by any citizen of Florida.

Charleston Courier.

Tobacco has risen since the advance of our army into Maryland, in expectation of opening the market for the article in that State.

THE HOUSE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

A Bill to be entitled an Act to provide for the filling up of existing Companies, Squadrons, Battalions and Regiments, and to increase the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That when the President shall consider an increase of the forces in the field necessary to repel invasions, or for the public safety in the pending war, he is authorized, as hereinafter provided, to call into the military service of the Confederate States, for three years or during the present war, if it should be sooner ended, all white male citizens of the Confederate States, not legally exempted from such service, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years; and such authority shall exist in the President during the present war, as to all persons who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years of age, and, when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall serve their full time. Provided, That if the President, in calling out troops into the service of the Confederate States, shall first call for only a part of the persons between the ages hereinbefore stated, he shall first call for those between the age of thirty-five and any other age less than forty-five, and apportion the same between the several States, taking into consideration their relative population between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five, and the number of troops already furnished to the army by the respective States under former acts—so far as the same may be practicable without departing from the principle of calling out troops according to age: and provided, further, That in estimating the number of troops furnished by any State under former acts, each State shall be credited with all the companies mustered into service from said State. Provided, however, That the regiment raised under and by the authority of the State of Texas, and now in the service of said State for frontier defence, are hereby exempted from the provisions and operations of this act.

SEC. 2. That the President shall make such call by requisition upon the Governors of the several Confederate States for all or any portion of the persons within their respective States between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years, and also for those who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years old, as aforesaid, not legally exempted; and when assembled in camps of instruction in the several States, they shall be assigned to and form part of the companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments heretofore raised in their respective States and now in the service of the Confederate States; and the number that may remain from any State after filling up existing companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments from such State to their maximum legal number, shall be officered according to the laws of the State having such residue.

SEC. 3. That if the Governor of any State shall refuse or shall fail for an unreasonable time, to be determined by the President, to comply with said requisition, then such persons in such State are hereby made subject, in all respects, to an act entitled "An act further to provide for the public defence," approved April 16, 1862, and the President is authorized to enforce said act against such persons.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of securing a more speedy enrollment of the persons rendered liable to military service under this act, the President may, immediately upon making the requisition authorized therein, employ in any State, whose Governor shall consent thereto, officers of the Confederate States to enroll and collect, in the respective camps of instruction, all the persons called into service aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That the persons brought into military service by this act shall be assigned to the company from their State now in the service of the Confederate States which they may prefer to join, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of War may establish, to secure the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments from the respective States; Provided, That persons liable to military service under the provisions of this act, and able-bodied men over the age of 45 years, may volunteer and be assigned to duty in such company, from their State, as they may select; Provided, That said company shall not, by reason thereof, be increased beyond its legal maximum number: and Provided further, That the right of volunteering in, or of being assigned to, any company, shall not interfere with the objects of this act, or produce inequality or confusion in the different arms of the military service: Provided that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act, or the acts to which this is an amendment, or any special provision or provisions of said acts, in any locality, when he believes such suspension will promote the public good; and that in such localities, and during said suspension, the President is authorized to receive troops into the Confederate service under any of the acts passed by the Confederate Congress prior to the passage of the act to further provide for the public defence, approved 16th April 1862.

Fragmentary.—The New York Herald says Beauregard's retreat from Corinth "demoralized the great army of the West—one of the finest in Rebeldom. That army is now gone and the fragments can be found nowhere." If, says the Mobile Register, that is what demoralization means, it is a very different thing from what we took it to be, and must signify sending an army where it can do something. We think the Yankees at Vicksburg found a fragment of the great army of the West, and their brethren at Baton Rouge another. Buell has stumbled against an enormous fragment of it in the neighborhood of Chattanooga, and is so badly scared that he is running from it as if he had seen a ghost. Other fragments have been found whizzing about through Tennessee and Kentucky like so many boomerangs, smashing everything they hit. In fact the whole air is full of the fragments of "the great army of the West."—*Petersburg Express.*

Merited Promotion.—We learn that Col. Fitzhugh Lee, of the 9th Virginia cavalry, was commissioned by the President a Brigadier-General on Monday. Gen. Lee entered the present war as Captain of Lee's Virginia Rangers, a cavalry corps composed of excellent material. He seems to have inherited a full share of the military genius of "Light Horse Harry," his grandfather, and of the distinguished Gen. Robert E. Lee, whose son he is. No men in the Confederacy have lost more by the incursions of the Yankees than the Lee family. First taking possession of Arlington Heights, they completed their scheme of devastation and destruction by stealing all the memorials, including pictures of the *Pater Patriæ*, left by G. W. P. Curtis, his adopted son. Next they seize, desecrate, and burn the White House, the property of the junior Lee, run off his negroes, destroy his crops, kill his cattle and stock, and, in fact, commit all the excesses that a devilish ingenuity can suggest. Yankee depredations on this family alone amount in dollars to hundreds of thousands.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Salt.—The salt extortioners are likely hereafter to have a dull time of it in this city. The corporate authorities have provided sufficient for family use, which is distributed at five cents per pound, (instead of forty.) By an advertisement in to-day's issue, it will be seen that Mr. Sampson P. Jones goes ahead of this, and will give a gallon to the family of every soldier! He deserves the praise of all who love the soldier and love salt.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

Branch's Brigade—37th Reg't, near Manassas, Aug. 29, and Sept. 1.

Killed: Lieut Wm Green, Privates Thos Hays, David Nelson, P Cussins, Co B; J H Fight, H; Wm Weaver, A; Lieut Hayes Beatty, C.

Wounded: W C Wilson, Co E, leg, severely; W J Horn, D, thigh, severe; Serg't A F Yandle, I, groin, severe; Serg't A P Torrence, C, shoulder, severe; Wm Kelley, I, thumb; L N Reid, G, back; Sam'l Pope, G, back, slight; E Tritt, G, arm, severe; J F Watts, G, spent ball, chest; Wm Henderson, C, hip, bad; S Shoemake, I, finger; A Barker, A, groin; A S Hannah, I, arm, slight; W L McCoy, I, hip; W Keziah, I, groin; J T Webb, D, shoulder, severe; A A Kelley, C, hip and leg; Wm Hill, D, arm, severe; M Shuris, C, hip; Serg't J Talley, I, ear; J Hoffman, A, thigh; N Deal, I, hip; J C Thompson, E, wrist; F J Blair, E, knee; D A Daniels, G, abdomen; J Y Narthing, E, shoulder; Jno Townsend, E, shoulder, slight; E Keller, B, hip; R M McGinnis, H, arm and abdomen; Z Owens, A, arm; A T Black, C, thigh; L D Ward, neck, bad; I Ham, A, leg, slight; J Bryant, A, shoulder, mortal; H Bennett, D, hand, bad; E Walters, D, head, slight; E Baker, D, arm and side; T A Watts, D, hip, slight; C J Coffee, E, arm, slight; J E Coffee, E, jaw, slight; J H Wike, G, arm, slight; D R Alexander, C, arm, severe; J R Barnett, C, arm, slight; H H Farthing, E, shoulder, bad; J M Baker, A, both thighs, bad; J Murlon, A, hip; Ellis Baker, D, arm; F M Tuplet, B, arm; R R Lenty, C, hip; C H White, G, knee; N M Rendles, leg; G Reeks, E, foot; A Harthey, B, thigh; J E Robnet, G, leg, slightly; Lieut W F Shull, E, arm amputated; Lieut W M Fetter, K, thigh, slight; Lieut Bingham, E, head; Lieut J J Wilson, I, head; A Stigel, D, arm, slight; Lieut L A Potts, C, hip and hand; Capt Lanier, leg amputated; Lieut A J Crether, B, side and arm; W J Norwood, B, leg and thumb; J Norwood, A, heel; G W Tiplet, B, arm; J J Forristor, F, knee; P Welch, F, finger; G Been, H, thigh amputated, died; J M Castney, H, lung; H Henderick, A, thigh; E Steward, A, neck and back, H Harrison, A, ear.

37th N. C. Regiment, Aug. 29 and Sept. 1, 1862.

Killed: David Joiner, Co E; Martin Cruse, A; R Rigsby, G; A Vanderberg, B; Wm Morce, F.

Wounded: James Tilley, G, both arms; Jas A Freeman, B, neck; T H Atwell, I, shell, flesh wound; John Owens, K, head; J Motley, B, arm and side; L Shoe, B, bruised; Corp'l J H Furr, B, thigh; P Rowe, F, leg; M W Kirkpatrick, H, finger; S Critman, E, head; D H Lawrence, G, pelvis; Serg't J L McKeithen, C, ankle; J W Bains, E, head; T B Hobson, G, leg; P Sarat, F, foot; L Austin, A, toes; R Motley, B, neck; C H Helms, B, leg, died; Jas McClarty, B, bowels, died; R Hufman, C, foot; Corpl' M E Harris, H, foot; R H Cowan, I, thigh; E T McLean, I, head; Wm Fox, A, thigh; B F Elkins, I, both ankles; H M Smith, K, knee; J W Guy, A, leg; S N Jamison, D, thigh; J Sherridan, D, leg; R Wylan, D, thigh; J E Caldwell, F, foot; T D Marlow, A, hip; G W Turner, E, hip; A B Nash, D, head; P Freeze, B, leg; H Blaylock, B, elbow; J Druye, B, Serg't; Capt J McLeod Turner, head; Lieut S Witherspoon, G, thigh, slight; Capt Rob't B McRae, C, neck; Lieut J G Williamson, F, thigh; W H Haywood, E arm; J T Johnson, C, arm; D G Phillips, F, thigh; G L Carter, D, shoulder; R B Hall, F, thumb; S Rupell, H, shoulder; E T Kimmons, H, back; M W Price, A, shoulder; Alex Wilson, I, head; J J White, H, arm and shoulder; S Dagerhardt, A, knee; Stow, H, ankle; W Langly, E, shoulder; D Booly, F; J Blackburn, F, thigh; C Little, B, thigh; D W Alley, I, leg; Newton Smith, I head; R McKinnely, H, leg; W B Mills, F, leg; Henry Hill, F; Corp'l Bevey, C, arm.

28th N. C. Regiment, Aug. 27 and Sept. 1.

Killed: Jos Drum, C; Geo Waller, D; Wm Pettet, F.

Wounded: J H Hojman, B, foot, severe; A W Hambuck, H, chest, slight; D King, K, chest, severe; S Cornell, C, arm, severe; J Deal, C, chest, died; Jas Martin, C, thigh, amputated; D J Drum, C, finger, slight; G Harmon, G, arm, slight; R Adkin, A, slight; W S Blackwood, A, head, severe; J T Blackwood, A, face and thumb, severe; D P Smith, A, arm, slight; W D Kelly, F, abdomen, slight; M Bolick, C, arm and chest, slight; D Hoffman, C, chest, slight; H Pollard, C, both arms, severe; J J Murphy, B, finger, slight; D C Caesey, I, shoulder; James Brown, A, shoulder; Calvin Parks, A, thigh; M Brindle, I, arm, thigh and finger; Wm Spellman, I, hip; B Perry, D, hand; P Neece, D, finger; J Ceaton, D, thumb; Wm Wilds, D, finger; J T Hopkins, D, back; R D Arnold, B, arm; G Hermon, D, hip and head; A Shovels, I, hip; Thos Peel, A, arm; W T Armstrong, I, thigh; Lieut E T Thompson, A, foot; Lieut J M Crowell, foot; A E Head, F, shoulder; J A Little, C, hand; J Loudn, K, neck; P A Aperson, F, finger; W Coplin, F, elbow; J G Muclove, F, finger; J H Poindexter, F, neck; J D Mires, F, shoulder; D Flevn, D, finger; H Sides, D, finger; W Donethan, F, feet and knee; W J Rollins, F, shoulder; J M Gillis, H, hip; R A Genell.

33d N. C Regiment, Aug. 29 and Sept. 1.

Killed: John Porter, Co D.

Wounded: Capt W J Parker, E, head; Capt J H Saunders, A, arm; J E Parker, E, leg; J Langly, G, head; Serg't W S Hunter, B, head; J H Bryant, B, foot; Sam Chusin, I, back, mortal; A D Hatch, F, neck; T A Cowan, A, thigh; —— Murckason, A, side; Eli Ginney, E, knee; R Powell, E, knee; John Elpot, B, leg; M Jones, E, thigh.

18th N. C. Regiment, Aug. 29 and Sept. 1.

Killed: Lieut Stewart, F; D Moore, E.

Wounded: R M Jessup, K, thigh, severe; Jno Whittel, G, leg, severe; M S Dove, B, elbow, slight; J W Wheeler, E, contusion, severe; D B Watson, D, arm, severe; J S Tedder, H, hip, severe; S R Merrett, H, arm, slight; J A Henson, H, head, slight; C Barnhill, E, leg, slight; Lieut J G Batter, C, back; B J Rinaldi, K, arm; J A Corbitt, F, arm; D Jones, F, arm; N C Singletary, B, shoulder; S B Graves, B, head; T Prigion, K, arm; W Moor, E, thigh; D J Moor, E, head, killed.

ROBERT GIBSON, Senior Surgeon,
4th Brigade, Light Division.

22d N. C. Troops in the battles near Manassas.

Co A—Capt J M Isbell: Wounded: Capt J M Isbell, bruised by shell; Privates J A Adams, in arm; H A Clark, badly in thigh; N Clark, bruised by shell; Jas Stallings, slightly in head; W A Suttle, bruised on foot, Shuford Hass, in leg. Missing: John A Coleman, Larkin Coffer, W Sherell—supposed to be in the hands of the enemy.

Co B—2 Lt A L Finley: Wounded: Lieut A L Finley, in face; Serg't S P Tate, seriously in left shoulder; Privates J S Irvin, thigh broken, since dead; A J Coe; bruised slightly by shell; J H Deal, slightly.

Co E—Lieut M M Wolfe: Killed: E Riley. Wounded: Lieut M M Wolfe, in leg; A J Busic, do; Corp'l W S Briggs, head: Serg't O A Wheeler, hand; Privates John Quackenbush, in arm with fragment of a shell; James Laughlin, in shoulder; Serg't A A Gordon, in leg; Privates John Wyrick, in foot; F W Shaw, in shoulder; A Parish, slightly by shell.

Co F—1st Lieut N A Reynolds: Wounded: Corp'l J J Hoopert, in thigh; Privates Hiram Edwards, in foot; J H Doughton, in right hand and right thumb amputated; R C Gambel, left knee; Calvin Welly, thigh; Franklin Whitaker, thigh: J A Crouse, right arm. Missing: Jno Fender, Solomon Crouse and John Sexton.

Co G—Capt G W Graves: Wounded: 1st Lieut Thos Smith, in leg; Serg't Mac Cobb, in side by a limb of a tree; Chas Simpson, in hand by shell.

Co H—Capt W M Lovins: Killed: Private Wilcher Hall. Wounded: Capt W M Lovins, slightly, by shell in shoulder; 2d Lieut O O Smith, in foot; Privates P Hermis, in both knees; P Martin, in arm; W D Martin, in leg; A J Tilley, in hip; J M Hollinsworth, in foot; J F Sankford, in leg; W F Wood, in arm; Serg't R R Martin, in face.

Co I—1st Lieut J H Palmer: Wounded: M L Dickson, in left arm and arm amputated; H H Rollins, in hand; Nathan Lewis, in face; Jno Little, on knee; Corp'l W P Wood, in shoulder; Elias Frager, dangerously in body; Lieut W M Burkett, in shoulder; Steadman Williams, slightly in the arm.

Co K—2d Lieut J L Greenlee: Wounded: Lieut J L Greenlee, slightly in face, by shell; Corp'l R J Byrd, in shoulder; Privates M M Hoyle, in hip; J S Allison, slightly, above the eye; J H Horton, slightly on arm; Color Guard—E J Dobson, bruised by shell.

Co L—Lieut E C Horney: Wounded: Corp'l A C Williams, slightly in left side; Privates J M Leadman, in back by shell, W J Thrift, slightly on left thigh, H C Lasiter, slightly in left shoulder.

Co M—1st Lieut W B Kivett: Killed: Privates J D Spinks, Wm Hays, Wm Fields. Wounded: Serg't Thos Arnold, in thigh; Private Jesse Fields, in thigh; A W Lawrence, in side; A B Steel, in leg; M S Rains, on foot; slightly.

Total killed, 6; wounded 67.

C. C. COLE, Maj. Comd'g Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: Since the beginning of this war much complaint has been made concerning the ill-treatment of soldiers in our army, complaints we regret to say not altogether ill-founded, and we are confident that the reasons for these complaints tend to a certain extent to the non-compliance of certain Conscripts of our State with the laws of the Military Department. In the Medical Department more especially do we see cause for dissatisfaction. We have seen sick men in camp treated very unkindly—seemingly, because they were unable to perform duty, as if they were responsible for their inability. We have known sick men at home to receive peremptory orders to report for duty, who at the time were scarcely able to rise from a bed of affliction. As an instance, we will mention a young man who for several months had been laboring under the hand of disease—to all appearances a confirmed case of consumption. His family physician recommended to his commanding officer that he be discharged from service, stating the symptoms of his disease. The answer received, was a prompt refusal, with positive orders to return to camp immediately,—the soldier of course not being able to comply. What must next be done? Must he be arrested as a deserter, when in truth he is as far from being one as his oppressors? Is this justice? Should not every one who has any authority endeavor to promote the cause of our country by remedying all evils in their power, of which the ill-treatment of soldiers is certainly a very great one? Should not the sick soldier whose health has been so impaired be discharged from the service, and thereby save the Government from a needless expense. We do not wish to be understood as deprecating a rigid enforcement of the Military Laws. Napoleon was an advocate of rigid discipline, but he acted with wisdom and discretion.

Although the state of affairs is not as we would wish, yet we hope all will yield a hearty compliance to the laws of the Government, that we may entirely crush the ruthless invader. And we trust that those in authority will have an eye to the welfare of those on whom the fate of our country rests. But with few exceptions those who receive large salaries care but little for him who bears the toil and receives the pitiful sum of $11 per month.

JUSTICE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP HALE, NEAR FT. FISHER, N. C., Sept. 17, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: It has been some time since the affairs of our Camp and Ft. Fisher have occupied any place in your paper. Since then we have been the recipients of many kind favors, both luxuries and substantials. To H L Myrover, Esq. we are particularly indebted for a large quantity of fruit, and also for his efforts, in connection with Mr. Stedman, to procure us flys for our tents. These last were procured with liberal contributions from different gentlemen whose names I do not know. They are of great service to us, as many of our tents leaked badly, and we heartily thank those who gave them.

We are still in our old camp, and are unusually healthy. The garrison in the Fort is also healthy. Without meaning any disparagement to others, I may say that we have the best corps of physicians at this post that has ever been here. In fact now is the first time we have had a regularly organized corps. Dr. S. S. Singleton, formerly a U. S. Surgeon and a soldier in the Mexican war, is Chief, and Dr. L. Hersey, of Duplin, Assistant.

Thus the medical department, like everything else, has been systematized and made more perfect of late. Experience has only proved the original good opinion many of us formed of Col. Lamb. He has proved himself an efficient, brave, and what is more rare, a christian officer.

In fact since the first day our company came here, there has been a vast change in affairs about the Fort. The fortification is much stronger and many improvements introduced in various departments—*at least some* of these are due to the suggestion and experience of our Lieut. Whitmore. The Fort is ten times stronger this day than it was in March last.

One of the regiments lately near us named their camp after Hon. Geo. E. Badger.

Camp life brings out the ingenuity of many; an instance is exhibited in the ink with which I am now writing and which a friend has just handed me. He made it from red oak bark and old nails—boiled the former down to a strong tea, then dropped two or three nails in it and left it over night. Hence the ink.

Several of us cured some of the Yopon leaves not long since and made some excellent tea. It resembles the black tea of China very much, some of which I had side by side to compare with it. I cured it simply by placing the leaves in an oven over a slow fire and occasionally stirring them until dried so as to be somewhat brittle.

The blockaders have given us rest for some time, and always keep a good distance off. In my opinion vessels running the blockade for the most part do us an injury instead of good. If they would bring us machinery and chemicals to use in manufacturing, they would do us lasting good; but as much of the blockade-running is more or less directly under yankee control, they have no such desire. We have now enough arms and ammunition, so let it be stopped unless they bring us machinery.

To-day is the anniversary of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States under the old Revolution. How grossly has it been violated by those now in power in those United States. May this day be to us henceforth the anniversary of some event which will bring to us peace and more enduring prosperity than existed under the Constitution whose final adoption it commemorated.

S. P.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CRAIN'S CREEK LODGE No. 218.

Whereas, God, in his all wise providence, has seen fit to remove from us our late Brother and friend ANGUS MEDLIN, who volunteered in Capt. McNeill's company and died at the Hospital in Petersburg, on the 14th of July last, leaving a wife and one child to mourn his loss.

Resolved 1st, That this Lodge has lost one of its most faithful members, the community in which he lived a good citizen, his bereaved wife a tender companion, his child an indulgent father.

Resolved 2d, That in the sad dispensation of Providence we recognize the work of Him who in infinite wisdom doeth all things for good to the creatures of his hand.

Resolved 3d, That we extend our sympathies to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased Brother.

Resolved 4th, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that these Resolutions be spread on the Minutes.

Resolved 5th, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Fayetteville Observer, and Presbyterian, for publication.

JOHN McNEILL,
NIELL W. SHAW,
B. W. SPIVEY,
} Committee.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A SUGGESTION.

Messrs. Editors:—Would it not be well for the Medical Purveyor of this State to have quantities of Yopon Tea prepared? The proper season for gathering and curing it will soon be here. To be given in fevers it has no superior—it will produce a relaxation of the system, a perspiration (gentle or profuse as the quantity) and repose perfectly delicious. I know this not only from personal experience but also from the testimony of many others.

The proper way to get it cured is—not by advertising—the people who will gather roots, &c., for sale do not often take the papers—to go to the sea-coast and see the men who know how to cure it. Then they will get it well cured and in any quantity.

If I am not mistaken Dr. Arendell, connected with the Medical Department, is well acquainted with the tree and its uses.

Sept. 18, 1862.

Miss Newby will resume her SCHOOL on Monday the 29th September.

Sept. 16. 61-2tpd

Shaving and Toilet Soap.

SHAVING and TOILET SOAP of domestic manufacture, *superior quality*, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

JOHN H. COOK.

Sept. 17, 1862. 61-3t

TOBACCO.

I HAVE several boxes of TOBACCO for sale by the box; it is put up right and will not rot.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Sept. 1. 56-i6tpd

State of North Carolina,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term 1862. Charles M. Snipes and others *vs.* P. J. Snipes and C. M. Snipes.

Petition to divide Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Marion Snipes is a non-resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this Petition, and that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of said Court at office in Pittsboro', this 8th day of Sept. 1862.

61*6tpd. R. C. COTTEN, Clerk.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD NEGRO WOMAN to cook, wash and iron; with or without children. Also one boy and girl from 6 to 16 years old. Apply to

M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18, 1862. 61-3tpd

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding claims against this Department for Medicinal Herbs, Barks, &c., delivered on or before 2d August 1862, will present them for payment before 25th September 1862, or otherwise they will not be paid.

M. HOWARD, Surgeon and Med. Purveyor.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 18. 61-2t

From the Raleigh Standard.

DEATH OF HENRY WATKINS MILLER.

We have never recorded any event with more sorrow than we do that of the death of Henry W. Miller, of this City. He expired at his residence, in this City, on Wednesday night last, in the 49th year of his age.

Henry W. Miller was born in Goochland County, Virginia, and would have been 49 years old if he had lived until February next. He removed to this place when about twelve years of age. He received here the rudiments of his education, and at the proper age entered the University of this State, where he graduated in 1834, with high honors. Soon afterwards he studied law and commenced the practice of the profession. The eminence he has since attained, as a lawyer, orator, and statesman, is known to all our people. The writer of this formed his acquaintance in 1838. He had just made his appearance in the Courts as a practitioner. He was remarkably laborious, and found time frequently to write for the press. His productions, even at that time, were marked by unusual force, clearness, and ability. Subsequently, and indeed up to the period of his death, he took an active part in politics, always making a profound impression on the people by his writings and his speeches. Through all the mutations and heats of parties, whether with the minority or the majority, he uniformly commanded the respect of his opponents; and not only this, but the enthusiastic admiration and confidence of his immediate neighbors and friends. It is a fact, for example, that he never addressed an audience here, where he was best known, without rousing an enthusiasm which carried his friends irresistibly with him, while his opponents regretted that they were compelled to differ with such a man and to range themselves against him. The vote which he recently received for the House of Commons in Wake, and especially his vote in Raleigh, show the estimate placed upon him by those who knew him best. We happen to know that he was very proud of this expression of confidence in him by his immediate fellow-citizens; and, if his life had been spared, he would have given abundant evidence, in his place as a legislator, that this confidence was not, in any respect, misplaced.

With all his varied gifts, and with his deservedly high reputation as a scholar, jurist and orator, he was one of the most modest men we ever knew. He was never known to thrust himself forward for offices or honors. He had no taste for contests for place, and no turn for intrigue. Sincere, straightforward, determined in his character, and scorning every thing ignoble or base, he stood forth as if modeled after the best of the Romans, or their equals, the Pinckneys, and Knoxes, and Shermans of our Revolutionary days. He would have filled and graced any position in these Confederate States; and yet such was his instinctive modesty, and such his deference for the claims and attainments of others, that a suggestion of this kind, even from an intimate friend, would have

"O'erspread his manly cheek with maiden tint."

And yet this modesty of disposition was no impediment to the displays of his master mind. It rather helped than hindered these displays. He was, indeed, an orator. We have often thought, when listening to him, of those lines of Shakespeare, describing Coriolanus, in which he says:

"I have seen
The dumb men throng to see him, and the blind
To hear him speak: the matrons flung their gloves,
Ladies and maids their scarfs and handkerchiefs,
Upon him as he passed: the nobles bended
As to Jove's statue: and the commons made
A shower, and thunder, with their caps and shouts."

It may be truly said of him that he was a kind neighbor and devoted friend. His hand was open as the day in works of charity. Many of his most attached friends were among the poor and humble, whose necessities he had relieved, or for whom, without reward or the hope of it, he had raised his voice in our Courts of Justice. In the throng of those who pressed up to look for the last time upon his noble face, were some of these, and the warm tears that fell from their eyes attested their affection for their departed friend.

But the orator, the scholar, the friend, and the statesman is no more! The heart, whose out-gushings filled others with its noble sentiments, and the tongue which gave to those sentiments so finished and so rich an utterance, are both dumb in death. Those who were near and dear to him are not alone depressed and sorrowful at this event. Our whole people will mourn the untimely departure of a great spirit from our midst. He had his faults, as all others have; but he was possessed of many, many virtues. The former will be buried with him in his grave, but the recollection of the latter will survive him, and be kept fresh and green by his family and friends.

He has gone down to the grave in the meridian of his usefulness, and with the measure of his fame unfilled. What he would have been, if his life had been prolonged,—what greater intellectual heights he would have scaled, and what new fields would have been opened before him for the exercise of his constantly improving faculties, is left only to conjecture. But, judging his future by his past, his career would have more than realized the expectations of his most ardent friends. But this could not be; yet

"Death makes no conquest of this conqueror,
For now he lives in fame, though not in life."

Appointments by the Governor.—Gov. Vance has appointed Dr. Edward Warren, of Chowan, Surgeon General of the State, in place of Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, resigned.

He has also appointed as his Aids, David A. Barnes, Esq., of Northampton, and George Little, Esq., of Raleigh, each with the rank of Colonel.

Raleigh Standard.

Judge Kerr, at the late term of Yadkin Superior Court, appointed Nicholas L. Williams, Jr., Clerk and Master for that County, in place of Miles M. Cowles, who was killed in battle.

Greensboro' Patriot.

Dye Stuffs.—Intelligent enterprise has a fair field before it, in the development and application of our own resources in dye stuffs, whether in coloring materials proper, or in the chemical agents needed to give fixedness of colors, or variety of colors.

We read in the United States Dispensatory:

"The watery infusion of cochineal is of a violet crimson color, which is brightened by the acids, and deepened by the alkalies. The coloring matter is readily precipitated. The salts of zinc, bismuth or nickel produce a lilac color, and those of iron a dark purple. The salts of tin produce a brilliant scarlet, and form the basis of those splendid scarlet and crimson dyes, which have rendered cochineal so valuable in the arts."

Indigo, the dye stuff most familiarly known and used by our good housekeepers and thrifty dames, is now very scarce. By proper attention to the resources we can command, the want of it may be easily supplied, or even better dyes be produced.—*Charleston Courier.*

Old Buck "Skedaddling."—A letter from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, dated the 9th, says that Ex-President Buchanan has fled from his home.

One day, as a strong wind was blowing, a little boy was standing at a window. Suddenly he raised his hands and exclaimed gleefully:—"Mother, listen to the wind, making music for the leaves to dance by."

WAR NEWS.

From the Army in Maryland and the Valley.—RICHMOND, Sept. 18.—Despatches received on yesterday and Tuesday night, confirm the report of the surrender of the Yankee army at Harper's Ferry, 8,000 strong, to General Jackson, on Monday. No details were to be obtained.

News from the army in Maryland represents our army there in the best of spirits, and in excellent condition. Many patriotic Marylanders have joined the Confederate standard, but most of them lack equipments and discipline to render themselves immediately effective. The difficulty will doubtless soon be obviated.

Nothing has transpired as to the movements of Gen. Lee.—*Enquirer.*

The Capture of the Salt Works in Kanawha.—RICHMOND, Sept. 18.—The following telegram was received at the War Department yesterday:

DUBLIN, Sept. 16th, 1862.

Hon. Geo. W. Randolph:

Gen. Loring's command entered the Kanawha Salines last Saturday morning and took possession of the salt works, closely pursuing the enemy, en route for Charleston. Salt works not much injured; a very large quantity of salt on hand, selling at thirty five (35) cents per bushel. An order has been sent to me urging the farmers to send forward their wagons, loaded with forage, &c., and return with salt.

THOS. L. BROWN, Major Comd'g Post.

[Kanawha county is situated in the extreme West part of Va. The surface of the country is beautifully diversified by mountains, hills, and fertile valleys. The highlands contain inexhaustible beds of stone coal. The salt works yield annually about 3,500,000 bushels of salt. The Ohio and entire Mississippi Valley, and West, have heretofore been supplied with salt from these works. Charleston, the county seat, is situated on the North-bank of the Great Kanawha river, at its junction with Elk river, 60 miles above its mouth, where it empties into the Ohio river. The main street of Charleston is one mile long, extending from the Kanawha to Elk river. The town contains, or did contain, a fine court house, bank, Masonic hall, several churches, flouring and saw mills, tanneries, and numerous stores. The population is about three thousand.]—*Whig.*

The Evacuation of Suffolk.—Notwithstanding the positive assertions of a gentleman, on whose authority we announced yesterday, that Suffolk had been evacuated by the Yankees, we learned last night from a friend who is now in a position to know, that the town has *not been* evacuated. On Tuesday last Suffolk was known to be occupied by two regiments of Yankee conscripts, the several drilled regiments which had been there having been removed some two weeks since. Our informant also states that the depredations of the Yankees at Suffolk upon the surrounding country have been increased in violence during the past week.—*Petersburg Express,

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1862.

A GLORIOUS WEEK!—The last week,—in which the whole South was engaged in returning thanks to God for the great victories of Manassas and Richmond, Ken.,—has been blessed to us by new victories scarcely less important. It is now fully confirmed that Jackson—the glorious Jackson—has captured Harper's Ferry, with 11,515 yankees, 2,000 negroes, 46 pieces of cannon, 15,000 stand of small arms, and an immense quantity of powder and other valuable stores. Also, it is affirmed that D. H. Hill and Longstreet have beaten back McClellan, with his 80,000 men, after two days of hard and bloody fighting, capturing 3,000 more yankees. In this last battle we have suffered heavy loss, but at Harper's Ferry it is said that Jackson accomplished his great work with the loss of only half a dozen killed and wounded, though this is hardly credible.

Gen. D. H. Hill's division, which bore the brunt of the battle with McClellan, standing alone against him the whole of the first day, with probably not more than a fourth of McClellan's force, is composed mainly, we believe, of North Carolinians, and we therefore fear that there will be another long list of casualties to bring sorrow to the homes of the glorious dead and wounded. We are only now receiving the lists of such casualties at Manassas, the delay being caused, doubtless, by the incessant movements and fighting of the army. And it may be a fortnight before we shall get lists of the killed and wounded at Boonesboro', or Middletown, or Sharpsburg, whichever it was where McClellan was defeated.

As the Richmond Whig says of these events,—

"In some respects it is one of the most momentous successes of the war. The number of prisoners captured is probably greater than has been taken in any other single engagement during the war, exceeding even the number taken by the Federal forces at Fort Donelson, or by the Confederates in the battles before Richmond. In material results the victory is extraordinarily fruitful. Large quantities of small arms were taken; a great amount of ammunition, and several hundred wagons; ordnance stores, quartermaster's and commissary's stores. In another point of view this success is highly important. It expels the last remnant of the Federal army from the Valley, and secures the whole of that rich country to the Confederacy. It relieves Gen. Lee from all apprehension of danger in his rear, and opens a safe line of communication with Richmond. It might have been unsafe to leave the strong position of Harper's Ferry in possession of the enemy; but now that this point has been provided for, Gen. Lee can prosecute his plans without apprehension.

"This capture, in the suddenness with which it was effected, the precision of the combinations, and rapidity of the movements with which it was effected, very much resembles the capture of the great entrenched camp at Ulm by Napoleon. The battle said to have been fought at Boonesboro', or Middletown, in Maryland, was brought on by McClellan with a view to relieve the Federal garrison at Harper's Ferry. We have every confidence that if McClellan ventures another general action he will be disastrously beaten. He cannot afford to lose another army, and he cannot afford to permit the Confederate armies to march unopposed through Maryland, and ravage Pennsylvania, without, at least, an effort to stay their triumphant progress."

From the Enquirer's editorial referring to these great achievements, we extract:

"We have full confirmation to-day of the capture of Harper's Ferry, on Monday last, by the wonderful Jackson. *Ten thousand prisoners* are a part of the fruits of this magnificent achievement! This is the largest number taken at any one time on either side, during the whole war. The cannon with which the works were mounted, and the field artillery and the small arms of the captured army, are also a most valuable prize.

"So far as we are informed at the time of writing these lines, Gen. D. H. Hill's division sustained, with wonderful gallantry, on Sunday last, an attack from McClellan's main force. It ended in McClellan's retiring, or being driven back the next day by the junction of Longstreet with Hill. The loss on both sides is described as heavy.

"Of subsequent operations, the air is full of rumors, the favorite one of which is, that Jackson, after the capture of Harper's Ferry, advanced down the Potomac, and, getting in the rear of McClellan, the battle was renewed with complete triumph to our cause. This was doubtless the programme on our side, if McClellan should, by maintaining his advanced position, allow the opportunity to execute it. The statement that it was in fact thus happily worked out on Tuesday last, was freely asserted yesterday, on the alleged authority of a despatch received by Hon. Walter Preston; but on inquiry of that gentleman, we learned that it was a total misapprehension.

"A gentleman who reached here yesterday evening direct from Harper's Ferry, says it was understood that Gen. D. H. Hill's loss on Sunday, in the Middletown fight, was chiefly of prisoners, of whom Cobb's brigade furnished the principal number. General Jackson had marched from Harper's Ferry to get in rear of the enemy, who was understood to be retreating before Lee. Gen. Garnett was *not* killed."

LATER AND VERY IMPORTANT!—A gentleman just arrived from Raleigh informs us that he saw yesterday an Extra from Richmond giving Gen. Jackson's official dispatch of the capture of Harper's Ferry and an account of another great battle and victory on Wednesday and Thursday. It stated, in substance, that after the battle of Sunday and Monday, in which McClellan was beaten back from the route he was taking towards Harper's Ferry, he attempted to force his way by another mountain pass. To resist this, Gen. Lee concentrated all his forces (except A. P. Hill's division which was left at Harper's Ferry to secure the captured prisoners and stores,) at Sharpsburg, and on Wednesday McClellan attacked him. The battle raged all day without decided result, though our forces had the advantage. But on Thursday it was resumed and resulted in the rout of McClellan and a pursuit for nine miles by our victorious army. The loss was heavy. Of our Generals, Brig'rs Branch of N. C., Manning of S. C., and Starke of Miss., are reported killed; and Lawton of Geo., Ripley, R. H. Jones, and R. R. Jones, wounded. We hope it is a mistake as to Gen. Branch, for he belonged to A. P. Hill's division, said to have been left at Harper's Ferry.

The only yankee General spoken of as being killed is Gen. Reno, though doubtless there were others not heard of within our lines.

Gen. Jackson's official report, very brief by telegraph, states the capture of 11,000 prisoners at Harper's Ferry, of officers and men fit for duty, including 7 Cos. of artillery, and 3 of cavalry, 15,000 stand of small arms, and 73 cannon, 200 wagons, and large quantities of ammunition and stores, &c.

DAILY TRAINS.—We are happy to observe that the increased travel on the Coalfields Railroad has rendered a daily passenger train necessary. See advertisement.

The Observer will hereafter go up the road on Tuesday and Friday, instead of Wednesday and Friday, as heretofore.

We heard recently that an effort was making to get a mail route from McIver's Depot to Pittsborough. If that could be effected, Pittsborough would receive its latest news through this place. Can it not be done?

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN WILMINGTON.—We have reason to believe that the Observer now reaches Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday *mornings*, instead of the *nights* of those days, as formerly. And we are inclined to think that our subscribers generally in Wilmington are not aware of it, for the reason that the pouch from this place, containing both papers and letters, is carried down by the morning train, which is not a mail train, and reaches Wilmington after the other mails have been delivered. We think we shall do the public of both Wilmington and Fayetteville a favor by advising a call at the Post Office in Wilmington after the arrival of the accommodation train in the morning, on all days except Sunday and Monday. Our numerous subscribers at Fort Caswell, Fort Fisher, &c., may also benefit by this information, as their papers are enclosed in the package for Wilmington.

CONGRESS.—The Senate, on Wednesday, continued without concluding the discussion of the exemption bill. The House passed a Conscription bill (which is elsewhere published) differing widely from the bill passed by the Senate and published in the Observer some weeks ago. The following was the vote in the House:—

Yeas—Messrs. Arrington, Atkins, Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Bocock, E. M. Bruce, Chambers, Chilton, Chrisman, Clapp, Conrad, Conrow, Cook, Currin, Dargan, Dawkins, DeJarnett, Elliott, Foster, Garnett, Gentry, Graham, Gray, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Kenan, of Georgia, Kenan, of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Machen, McLean, Menees, Miles, Munnerlynn, Preston, Pugh, Read, Royston, Sexton, Swan, Tibbs, Vest, Wilcox, Wright, of Texas—49.

Nays—Messrs. Ashe, Ayer, Bonham, Bridgers, Bruce, H. W. Chambliss, Clark, Clopton, Crockett, Curry, Davidson, Dupre, Ewing, Farrow, Foote, Freeman, Gardenier, Garland, Gartrell, Goode, Hanly, Harris, Herbert, Johnson, Jones, Marshall, McDowell, McRae, McQueen, Moore, Perkins, Ralls, Russell, Smith, of Alabama, Smith, of North Carolina, Strickland, Trippe, Welch—39.

On Thursday there was no session, and on Friday the only item of interest was the passage by the House of resolutions of thanks to Gen. Magruder and his command.

EDITORIAL EXEMPTIONS.—Several of our exchanges are commenting upon the inconsistency of Congress in exempting from conscription printers actually engaged in printing newspapers, and refusing to exempt Editors of the said papers. As we are not at all personally interested in the question of editorial exemption (the Editors of this paper being otherwise exempt, and one of them in the service of his own choice,) we feel free to say that we think our brethren altogether right. It is idle to exempt printers if the editors be taken. And it is proper to exempt both, for newspapers which are properly conducted are the right arm of the great cause in which the country is engaged. A high officer of the army fully appreciated this fact when he wrote to dissuade a young Editor from going into the service, stating that his newspaper was doing more service to the cause than he (the General) was.

PARTY INDISCRETIONS.—An officer in Virginia has sent us a copy of the Philadelphia Inquirer of Aug. 14, containing a long Editorial on the North Carolina election, in which, quoting from indiscreet North Carolina papers, and misled also by its own hopes, the Inquirer is silly enough to conclude that our State is still in favor of a restoration of the old Union. Our correspondent says, "I send you the paper to give you an evidence of the use that is made by our common enemy of the political matter employed by our politicians for the advancement of particular friends. When will such evidences cause our public men to learn wisdom?"

The Inquirer has some amusing stories: one, that there were serious riots at our election, "in one of which as many as seventeen lives were lost"!! Again, that "Johnston was supported by all the rebel power of the State, and his canvass was aided by the passionate harangues of Pryor, Wigfall, Toombs, Yancey and Pickens. Even Jeff. Davis himself was advertised to speak on the eve of the election, but it is supposed he was scared off by the fierce excitement pervading the State.—[Where did the Inquirer get such a batch of lies?]—On the other hand, Vance was sustained by such men as Graham, Gilmer, and the fearless Holden, of the Raleigh Standard, which paper is styled by the Register 'that contemptible Lincoln sheet.'"

All this was in the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 14th August. By this time it has probably seen Gov. Vance's Inaugural Address; and the gratification which it has afforded to all classes, even his bitter opponents, has perhaps convinced it of the fallacy of hopes built upon the unfortunate controversies preceding his election.

CURIOUS "FOREIGN INTERVENTION."—The Baltimore American attributes the failure of the North to conquer the South to the fact that "the men who should have been fighting have stood back to debate the capability of the negro to take their places." And this it calls "foreign intervention" in favor of the South. There was discretion, if not valor, in this yankee idea. A very safe thing for the yankees to put the negroes in their places in the battle field. But then the negroes had an little stomach for the fight as their equally cowardly white brethren. The American arrives at the very wise conclusion that—

"It twenty millions of white men cannot whip one-third of their number without whining about the 'disadvantages' possessed by the latter, let us acknowledge our inability, our inferiority, and retire from the field 'before a worse thing come upon us."

VOLUNTEERING AT THE NORTH.—The stories in some of the Northern papers, of alacrity in volunteering in Lincoln's army, are evidently pure humbug. The latest number of the Boston Courier shows that they are utterly false, but says that they are "prompted by creditable motives;" that they are made "to encourage enlistments: but it is very poor policy, after all, unless the substantial fact is such as to warrant the belief that we can so raise the men required by such means, and by a little extra exertion." That is, it is very poor policy to *lie*, unless something can be gained by it, in which event the Courier thinks it would be all right.

The Courier concludes that—

"There is no reason whatever to think that a third part of the quota of Massachusetts, or of any part of New England, can be obtained without a draft. A correspondent sends us a communication from an early battlefield of the Revolution, a spot on which, if anywhere, one would suppose the fires of patriotism needed but a breath, announcing public danger, to kindle them anew in all their ancient vigour; and yet in that populous town only *three men* have responded to the summons to arms. It is the same elsewhere."

"MY MARYLAND"'—We rejoice to see accounts of the cordial reception of our army by the people in Maryland. A letter to the Greensborough Patriot, from Capt. Hooper, of Co. K, 22d N. C. Regiment, dated at Frederick, Sept. 7th, says:

"Confederate soldiers are greeted most cordially by the Marylanders—we meet warm and ardent friends here—and in every respect do we receive better treatment from the people than we ever received in Northern Virginia. So far, we have not had to pay for stores and supplies of any sort—the people vieing with each other in furnishing us such articles as we need."

The Richmond Examiner has seen a letter of the 12th, from the same place, written by Thomas J. Yarrington, of Union Springs, Ala., a brother of the editor of the Columbus (Geo.) Sun. He says our army was cordially received at Frederick, and presented with a large drove of beeves by the citizens. The citizens had also presented to Gen. Jackson a splendid war-horse. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm elicited by "old Stonewall." The people of Maryland are fully aroused, and their enthusiasm in the cause unbounded. Our army has daily accessions of strength by enlistments.

PREMATURE.—The Savannah Republican devotes its leading editorial column to an earnest protest against the destruction of "the noble city of Washington" by the Confederates, and an argument in favor of its adoption as the seat of government of the Confederate States. We might have a word to say on the subject, but that we remember the primary direction in Mrs. Glass' process of cooking a fish: "First catch your fish." Of course we expect to have the fish—Washington—but we will not begin to cook it till we have it in hand; and even then we think it will require a vast deal of *cleaning* before it will be fit for use.

WHAT ARE THE LADIES DOING?—Are they at work making socks and gloves and flannel shirts and other things for the protection of our gallant soldiers from the cold winter which will soon be upon them? We fear not, for we see no such lists of their contributions as we had pleasure in publishing last winter. Let them bestir themselves, for there will be greater need this winter than last of their generous labors.

THE THANKSGIVING DINNER.—We learn from the committee that 242 families of Soldiers, numbering 1023 persons, were furnished with provisions on Thanksgiving Day in this town, at a cost of about $600.

MORE CONFESSIONS.—We copy a pleasant article from the New York Herald, making the fullest confessions of constant defeat, under circumstances making defeat disgraceful.

A late New York Times continues its jeremiads, and very plainly intimates that if Lincoln does not mend his ways he will be put aside, and a military usurper set up in his place. Read the following:

"We tremble to think of what may follow the successful lodgment of a rebel army on loyal soil. We do not fear the division of the Union, so much as the overthrow of the Government. No man of ordinary political sagacity can conceal from himself the fact that there is a deep strong undercurrent of political machination underlying all the movements of the war, and giving character and color to the developments of public opinion. There are men North and South—men of ability, of character, of position, both civil and military—who look to the possibility of saving the Union in other ways than by simply conquering the rebels and compelling by force their return to their allegiance. We need not tell any one that there are men who regard this war as having been brought upon the country by the triumph of the Republican party, and who do not believe it possible to end it and preserve the Union, until the results of that triumph are for the moment set aside, and the country has a chance to plant the Government upon another basis. But we can tell President Lincoln that there are men in the army who do not believe the war will end, except by conceding the independence of the South, unless the Government is again restored to Southern control or a Convention is held to form a Constitution under which both North and South can live together in a common Union. We do not know that any officer in the army would advocate, or in any event would aid the execution of such a scheme. But we warn the President against doing anything, directly or indirectly, by neglect or by positive acts, to encourage the development of such a sentiment, or to stimulate in any heart the toleration of such a thought. We need not warn him of the absolute necessity of crushing the growth of such treason and disloyalty in its beginnings. But we may warn him that this cannot be done by the exercise of force, but only by the display of strength on the part of the Government. What the people want is a Government adequate to the emergency—a Government strong enough to meet any danger, however great—strong in will, strong in judgment, strong in resources, and strong in the confidence and respect of the people. President Lincoln's government is not strong in any of these respects.

"Upon one thing the country may rely: it is only such a Government that can maintain itself against this rebellion. Any other will be swept away by a usurpation. We live, it must be remembered, in a day of revolution, when violence and force give the law to national action, and when strong, bold men will throw aside forms and usages, however sacred, which stand in the way of what they may regard as the welfare of the nation, and place power in hands that are strong, however they may be stained with the blackest and most damning guilt."

PLAIN TALK.—It is evident that things are going wrong for Lincoln at the North. They talk freely of superseding him, and of course putting up a military despotism is the next step. The N. Y. World thus indignantly assails the government for arresting and sending to Fort Lafayette a man who was engaged in the "substitute agency business," against which there is no law:—

"Imprisoned without guilt or trial—such is the damning record which stands against this city and the orders of Secretary Stanton. The stones of the streets of a city of cravens should cry out at such scorn of her honor, her loyalty, and her citizens' rights. Imprisoned without guilt, for an act yet to be pronounced a crime, arrested without warrant, incarcerated without trial. In what other terms than these do we phrase the high-handed ordainings of despotism? Is there any other language for the deeds of tyrants? Yet the days go on. The Administration at Washington permits this monument of its shame to be heaped higher—of dead civil rights and of throttled liberties."

MAINE ELECTION.—The Black Republicans have carried the election for Governor, Congressmen and Legislature, but by a diminished vote. The following was the vote, showing a large increase in the "Peace Democrat" party:

	Republican.	War Democrat.	Peace Democrat.
1861,	21,904	7,754	9,870
1862,	17,538	3,325	12,170
Decrease in Republican vote,			3,368
Decrease in War Democratic vote,			5,427
Increase in Peace Democratic vote,			4,810
1861—Aggregate vote,			37,108
1862—Aggregate vote,			31,353
Decrease,			5,754

CHANGE OF NAME.—The name of the Post Office in Robeson county, heretofore called Melrose, has been changed to Malta, in consequence of the frequent mistakes by which packets for that office were sent to Montrose, and vice versa.

A LIBERAL ACT.—At Wilson, N. C., on Thanksgiving Day, more than $5000 were subscribed to found a Military College for the education of sons of such soldiers as may fail in this war.

A HANDSOME GRATUITY.—We learn that the Cedar Falls Co., in Randolph county, has for the past four months been selling any of its productions, of Sheetings, Shirtings and Yarn, at half the selling price, to the families of soldiers in the Confederate service.

CROPS IN MOORE.—A friend writes to us that "the corn crop in Moore county is rather late and light. We are very dry at this time, (the 20th.) A good rain just now would add very much to the crops of corn, potatoes, peas, &c."

We suppose, from the season here, that they have had such a rain.

LARGE POTATOES.—Mr. M. N. Campbell of this county has sent us some of the largest Sweet Potatoes that we have seen this year.

STOCKS.—Confederate Bonds of $100,000,000 issue are selling in Richmond at par and accrued interest. Virginia Bonds 6 per. North Carolina 118½ to 120.

JACKSON'S MEN.—Col. Bradley T. Johnson's address to the people of Maryland, calling for recruits, requests each man to provide himself "with a stout pair of shoes, a good blanket and a tin cup." "Jackson's men" he says, "have no baggage."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Near Richmond, Va., on the 16th of August last, of typhoid fever, Neill M. N. Cole, aged 23 years and 9 months, a member of Co. H, 30th Reg't N. C. T. A son of John Cole of Moore county. He left his parents, home, and all that was dear to him, and went to defend all those sacred ties. He was a kind, dutiful son; none knew him but to love him. While his parents have sustained a heavy loss his companions in arms a lovely associate, with whom he fought through the battles before Richmond, yet we hope their loss is his everlasting gain. J. M. C.

In the hospital at Richmond, Sept. 12, Benton H. J. Craven, in the 27th year of his age, a member of Capt. McAlister's company, 46th regiment.

On the 9th inst., in Greenville, of a wound received in the late Confederate attack on Washington, Stephen E. Fife, of Pitt county, aged 19 years, Sergeant in Co. K, 17th regiment.

In Richmond, July 3, Wallace Scales, of Rockingham county, aged about 28. He was mortally wounded in the battle of July 1st.

The Health of Town.—Since our last report, on the 16th inst. but two cases of Yellow Fever have been reported to the Mayor. Both cases have proved fatal.

There has thus, in all, been eight cases reported, in regard to one of which some doubt exists. Not including that there has been seven cases, six of which have died and only one recovered. Including that case there have been eight, with two recoveries.

It is only right to remark, that although the progress of the fever is slow, and by no means approaches the character of an epidemic, there is yet no improvement in the general health of the town, a fact which absentees ought to bear in mind, and not prematurely hasten their return.—*Wilmington Journal, 20th.*

A Battle at Williamsburg Reported.—A gentleman arrived yesterday direct from New Kent C. H., reports that heavy cannonading was at that place heard in the direction of Williamsburg throughout Thursday. It was currently reported here yesterday that Gen. Wise had been repulsed near Williamsburg on the day before, but it is asserted in official quarters that the General only set out for that town on last evening.

Rich'd Examiner, 20th.

BATTLE IN MARYLAND.

Capture of Harper's Ferry; 14,500 Prisoners; 15,000 Stand of Arms, 46 Pieces of Artillery, &c., &c.

RICHMOND, Sept. 19.—An officer of Gen Lee's staff, direct from Maryland, brings intelligence of an important and deeply interesting character. He reports a pitched battle on the soil of Maryland, in which the Confederates are said to have been again victorious. We give the report as it reaches us.

On Sunday morning, the 14th inst., McClellan, with a force of 80,000 men, having passed Frederick, whether on the north or south is not stated, fell upon D. H. Hill's division, composing the rear of our army at Boonsboro'. The attack was one of well sustained vigor and impetuosity, but Hill, although almost overborne by superior numbers, held his ground resolutely until night put an end to the battle. At an early hour next morning, Longstreet came to Hill's assistance, when an immediate combined attack was made on McClellan. The battle was long, obstinate, and bloody, but resulted in the signal defeat of the Federals, who were driven back five miles from their position.

The loss on both sides is said to have been very great. D. H. Hill's division suffered severely, especially on Sunday, when alone it withstood the onslaught of McClellan's entire army. At last accounts Gen. Jackson, after having disposed of the Yankees at Harper's Ferry, was marching down the south bank of the Potomac, with the design of crossing into Maryland and falling upon McClellan's rear. A great and decisive battle is thought to be imminent.—*Examiner.*

RICHMOND, Sept. 20.—"The city was greatly excited on Thursday (Thanksgiving day,) says the Enquirer, by various and conflicting rumors of battles in Maryland, from divers unreliable sources. Nothing of a really reliable nature could be obtained.

Of the many rumors current Thursday and Friday, the following appears to be the most authentic: That a desperate battle was fought on Sunday, at Middletown, Maryland, between the Confederate forces, under Gen. D. H. Hill, and the Yankees, 80,000 strong, commanded by McClellan. Gen. Hill is reported to have made three separate attacks, and was each time repulsed by the superior numbers of his enemy. Early the next morning (Monday) he was reinforced by Gen. Longstreet, and again attacked the enemy, and on this occasion succeeded in driving him 8 miles from his original position. The fight is said to have been a long and bloody one, and was attended with heavy loss on both sides.

The following is an extract from a letter from an officer in the Army, dated Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15, 1862:

"Harper's Ferry was surrendered to our forces about two hours ago. Gen. Miles was in command, with 10,000 men. Their arms, artillery, stores, &c., were all surrendered with the men.

"It is reported that Gen. Garland was killed yesterday in an engagement which Longstreet had with the enemy in Maryland."

The Lynchburg Republican says that a combined movement was made upon Harper's Ferry by the forces of Jackson, Walker and McCall, the former recrossing the Potomac at Williamsport, Walker at Chest Ford, and McCall approaching from the North, and operating from Maryland Heights, overlooking the town. The several bodies arrived at their destination on Sunday morning, and prepared for an immediate attack. The fight commenced about 3 o'clock in the evening and was contested with desperate stubbornness until night. Our artillery, however, played upon the Yankee entrenchments the whole night, and as was afterwards ascertained, with fearful effect.

At daylight on Monday the combat was renewed with more fierceness, if possible, than on the preceding evening; but in a short time the enemy's fire began to slacken, and at 9 o'clock the Yankee commander, Gen. Miles, proposed to surrender. The proposition was acceded to, and in a short time our troops marched in and took possession of the enemy's works.

Still Later.—We are kindly permitted by Gov. Letcher to publish the following extracts from letters received by him yesterday:

WINCHESTER, Sept. 16.—After the advance of our army to Frederick, and the issuing of the admirable proclamation to the people of Maryland by Lee, a movement took place with our troops, seemingly in the direction of Pennsylvania but really for an important movement into Virginia. After sending a portion of his troops to occupy and hold the Maryland Heights, Gen. Jackson was directed by Gen. Lee to recross the Potomac at Williamsport, take possession of Martinsburg, and then pass rapidly behind Harper's Ferry, that a capture might be effected of the garrison and stores known to be there. The movement was admirably conducted. Martinsburg fell, with a capture of 150 prisoners and some stores, the most being taken to the Ferry. The investment of Harper's Ferry was effected on Saturday. Sunday morning there was some firing, and it was renewed yesterday morning, and the result the unconditional surrender of the garrison—10,000 men, with all the arms, 50 pieces of artillery, ammunition, 700 wagons, quartermaster and commissary stores, and 600 negroes. This important conquest was effected *without the loss of a man on our side.* So much is official. It is reported that the cavalry, 1,000 in number, escaped to Shepherdstown.

It is reported that an engagement took place near Boonesboro'. It is said the enemy were repulsed twice, with a loss of 5,000 in killed and wounded. Our loss was heavy. Our troops fell back towards the Potomac for reasons that can be easily conjectured. Jackson will now recross the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, circumvent the enemy if he has had the temerity to follow our advanced corps, and we shall capture or disperse the whole concern. God grant that this conjecture may be verified. Gen. Garnett is certainly killed. His body arriving here this morning.

FRANCIS H. SMITH

[Boonesborough is in Washington county, Maryland, 51 miles from Washington—about 18 miles from Harper's Ferry, in a due North direction, and about the same distance southeast of Hagerstown. It is situated on the west slope of the South mountain.]

WINCHESTER, Sept. 16.—A fight took place Sunday at Middletown, Md., between a very heavy force of the enemy and Gen. D. H. Hill's Division. The loss was great on each side. Hill, however, held his position, until the advance of Longstreet arrived, when the enemy fell back. Gen. Garnett* was killed. No other officer, as yet, reported killed or wounded. Yesterday the enemy at Harper's Ferry surrendered to the invincible Jackson, at 3 P. M. They consisted of 10,000 infantry. Their cavalry escaped the night before, crossing the river at Shepherdstown. All of the stores left at the Ferry are on the way here. There were but few, as they were nearly starved out. The force defeated by Hill were on their way to the relief of their friends at the Ferry.

NATHANIEL B. MEADE,
Editor of "Republican."

*Probably meant for Garland.

The train from the North, on yesterday, brought us but little of additional interest, that may be deemed reliable. The fight at Boonesboro', though resulting in severe loss to Gen. D. H. Hill's Division, causing him to fall back, was not a reverse. The object of his position was accomplished in keeping back and harrassing the enemy at that point, while our operations at Harper's Ferry were being consummated. It is reported that many of our stragglers were taken prisoners.

The surrender of the enemy at Harper's Ferry was followed immediately by the parole of both officers and men, the officers being permitted to retain their side arms.

Still Later.—Information which reached this city last evening from an officer who was engaged in the fight at Harper's Ferry states that we captured at that place 11,090 privates, 425 officers, 2,000 negroes, 15,000 stand of small arms, and 46 pieces of cannon. Our loss in the engagement was *three killed and forty wounded.*

A telegraphic dispatch dated Gordonsville, Sept. 19, says that "at Harper's Ferry we paroled 11,090 privates, 425 officers, took 2,000 negroes, 15,000 stand small arms, and 46 pieces cannon.

In the fight at Sharpsburg, [Gen. Hill's] we took 3,000 prisoners. Gen. Garland and Col. Strange were killed. Gen. D. H. Hill was roughly handled, but managed to hold the enemy in check."

The Examiner of the 20th, after publishing the letters to Gov. Letcher, as above, says:—

"Several of our men who were wounded in the battle at Boonsboro' last Sunday, reached Gordonsville yesterday. They speak of the battle as most obstinate and bloody, and say that Longstreet effected a junction with D. H. Hill on Sunday evening, and that their combined forces then drove the enemy back to Middletown, a distance of six or seven miles. These men knew nothing of the subsequent battle of Monday, except that, as they were making their way to Virginia, they heard heavy cannonading, as if a great and general engagement, in the direction of Middletown.

"From the fact that it is known in official circles here that D. H. Hill was at Boonsboro' on Sunday, we are enabled to state with confidence that the battle was begun at or near that town. Being situated at the base of a spur of the Catoctoh Mountains, and at the point of intersection of several pikes and county roads, it was regarded as a point of great stategic importance, especially in connection with the movement of Jackson upon Harper's Ferry. It is the opinion of military men that the fight took place exactly when and where Gen. Lee desired and had pre-arranged. From the known favorable disposition of our forces, intelligence of a great and decisive victory may be hourly expected.

Harper's Ferry was taken by the divisions of Jackson and A. P. Hill. Immediately after the surrender of that town these two Generals executed a movement across the Potomac, which must have put them directly in McClellan's rear, while he was yet staggering under the blows inflicted by Longstreet and D. H. Hill. Up to the latest advices every thing had worked to the entire satisfaction of our commanding general.

We hear that the quantity of ammunition captured by us at Harper's Ferry is immense, amounting to several hundred wagon loads.

The Whig adds to the Letcher Letters:—

"The engagement in Maryland took place near Boonsboro', 51 miles from Washington, and about 18 miles from Harper's Ferry. The latest version of the affair which has reached us is, that a dispatch from McClellan to Col. Miles commanding at Harper's Ferry, urging him to hold the position, and promising reinforcements, was intercepted by Gen. Lee, who accordingly posted Gen. D. H. Hill's Division near Boonsboro' to check the reinforcing column, and made such disposition of the remaining forces as would ensure the discomfiture of the Yankee hosts. Gen. Hill successfully executed his part of the programme, and next day (Monday) the enemy was attacked by Hill and Longstreet and driven back several miles, with heavy loss. Jackson having accomplished his mission to Harper's Ferry, hastened to the scene of the conflict, and, no doubt, struck a telling blow upon McClellan's army, on Tuesday or Wednesday. It was reported yesterday afternoon that McClellan was completely hemmed in by our forces; also that Burnside and his entire corps had been already captured."

Sharpsburg, where the telegraphic dispatch locates the Maryland battle, is situated on the road leading from Boonsboro' to Shepherdstown, and is six miles south of the former place, and about ten miles northwest of Harper's Ferry.

From the West.—The Chattanooga Rebel, of the 17th, notices the arrival of a courier from Nashville, with the news that the city is completely invested by our guerillas, who are in all the roads. Forrest's forces have been increased to 6,000 by the citizens, old men and boys joining him. Buell cannot put out any pickets more than two miles from the city, if he does they are shot. All communication is, we infer, cut off between Buell and his government. Gen'l Bragg, at last accounts, was at Glasgow, Ky.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 19.—The enemy have again evacuated Nashville. This time going down Cumberland river. The occupation of Clarksville and Donelson was for the purpose of securing this route of retreat.

The tone and appearance of the Louisville papers indicate the apprehension of the speedy occupation of that place by the Confederates. A train on the Nashville road started for Tullahoma, 80 miles from here, to-day.

Cumberland Gap.—The enemy have evacuated Cumberland Gap, and are attempting to escape by Powell's Valley to Nashville. Gen. Stevenson is after them and it is thought they must be cut off and captured.

Rich'd Enquirer, 20th.

Delightful from Missouri.—A letter received by a member of Congress from Missouri, dated the 6th inst., gives the most encouraging account of affairs in that State. The State militia to the number of 30,000, are said to have declared for the Confederates, with the Lieut. Governor of the State at their head. The Confederates are in possession of Springfield, and the Federal Governor has retired to St. Louis.—*Ib.*

Reports from the North.—A paroled prisoner from Fort Delaware brought the report to Winchester that the greatest confusion prevails in Washington, and that Lincoln has gone to Buffalo. Gen. Wool has been sent to Philadelphia to fortify, and all the Pennsylvania troops are concentrating at that place.—*Dispatch, 20th.*

SALT.

SALTVILLE, VA., September 1st, 1862.

To the Justices of the several County Courts of N. C.

It may be already known to you that, at the instance of the Governor of the State and under his authority, I have the superintendence of putting up buildings and the necessary kettles, etc., to manufacture Salt at this place, for the supply of the several counties in the State, according to the number of inhabitants of each county.

The State has a contract with Messrs. Stuart, Buchanan & Co., the proprietors, to furnish brine for 300,000 bushels per annum during the existence of the present war.

It is proposed to erect 300 kettles. These have been under contract for some time. About half of them are ready cast; 37 have been received, and 21 of them put to boiling and making Salt today. The masonry, etc., is ready for 225 kettles, and about 100 kettles are on the railroad lines and expected in a few days. If we are not greatly disappointed in their delivery, these to the number of 195, will be in operation during the present week, and 80 others in another week.

It is proposed of the first Salt made, to furnish a few hundred bushels to each county for present use, beginning with the counties in alphabetical order; and after each in its turn is so supplied with what may be required for present use, it is proposed, in like manner, to distribute all that can be made.

But it is proper to state that there is great loss on it if shipped before it is dried and dries out some three or four weeks. The loss in your county may be on month on 20 per cent.

For that reason, it is recommended that some time be allowed for drying, unless in cases where the present demand is so great that the counties are willing to submit to so heavy a loss to relieve pressing necessities. After the first supply, the Salt will be kept over four weeks to dry, until the time arrives for salting the beef and pork for the year, at which time it may be better to submit to some loss on the Salt than keep over the animals too long on expense.

No salt has been or will be sold to any individual; but it will be sold to the counties only, through their commissioners appointed for that purpose, and according to the population of the county as shown in the census table of 1860; and it is expected that distribution will be by them made amongst the families of the county according to the number of inhabitants of each family. It is expected, however, that the commissioners will take steps to ascertain the supply that each has on hand and only make up the deficiency, so that no one, having a supply on hand, should draw county salt merely for speculation.

The county commissioners will be charged at this place, for the present, $1 50 per bushel, which, it is believed, will cover the cost of production, including 75 cents per bushel, to be paid the proprietors. After the State Treasury is reimbursed the outlay for building, etc., it is expected that it may be afforded at $1 25 per bushel.

I desire to impress upon the county commissioners the importance of furnishing their own sacks. If I have to procure them, it can only be done by paying Salt for them, and will require from 30,000 to 36,000 bushels of salt, whereas each consumer can readily furnish his county commissioner a sack or sacks to hold his supply, with his name and the county distinctly marked on it.

I scarcely need add that payments must be made on delivery of the Salt to the commissioner or his order at this place.

The county commissioner can only be known here by a certificate from the county court clerk under his seal of office.

The pressing necessity for time and labor has rendered it necessary to contract with four or five county commissioners for supplies delivered here, for which they are to have a preference in point of time in receiving their supplies.

We have laborers enough engaged, but yet require teams to haul wood. Any county commissioner sending teams shall be paid in Salt at once. Respectfully submitted,

N. W. WOODFIN, Superintendent.

DIED,

In this town, on yesterday evening, GEORGE B., son of Wm. McK. and Grace Lumsden, aged 11 years and 27 days.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the M. E. Church.

On the 18th inst., in this county, at the residence of D. McDiarmid, Esq. ANNIE WRIGHT, infant daughter of Wright and Annie V. Huske, aged twenty-two months.

"As the sweet flow'r that scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day;
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled its life away."

At the residence of Capt. Jesse K. Kyle, in this vicinity, on the 18th inst., of fever, THOMAS, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar F. Bullock of Virginia.

In this county, on the 28th of August, Mrs. ELIZABETH BAKER, relict of the late Daniel Baker, in the 83d year of her age. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty-four years.

Sept. 8d, DAVID, aged 4 years 5 months and 21 days; and Sept. 16th, CATHARINE REBECCA, aged 8 years 9 months and 23 days, children of Robert and Mary Register.

In Wilmington, on Tuesday night last, WALKER, infant son of Walker and Ann Claypoole Meares, aged 11 months.

On the 2d Sept. 1862, in the 44th year of her age, LINA, the wife of Alman Bosworth, of Stanly co., N. C. The deceased had been for several weeks a great sufferer, but she bore her sufferings with a christian spirit, until God, in his goodness, called her home to Him, where suffering is no more. She had been for several years a consistent member of the Methodist Church. She was a kind and affectionate wife, an indulgent mother, and a good neighbor. She leaves a husband, seven children, and a vast number of relatives and friends to mourn her loss; but their loss is her eternal gain. Requesting her relatives and friends not to mourn their loss she sang a beautiful hymn, and then breathed her last. May God be with and comfort them in their sad bereavement.

"Friend after friend depart s;
Who has not lost a friend?"

A FRIEND.

Standard please copy.

SCHOOL.

Miss Alice Campbell will resume her School, on Gillespie Street, on Monday Oct. 6, 1862. 62-td

My Store will be open for the sale of Goods on Monday next the 21st inst. JAMES KYLE
Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1862. 1t

Confederate Bonds Wanted.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase Confederate 8 per cent. Bonds. JAS. KYLE.
Sept. 20 62-2t

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 22.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Beef—Market well supplied. No change in price.
Beeswax 50 to 60.
Bacon 37½ to 39.
Corn 1 60 to 1 65.
Cotton—Firm at 20 cents.
Cotton Yarn $4 per bunch.
Copperas $1 per lb.
Flour—Super $27.
Hides—Green 15 to 17; dry 40 to 45.
Iron—Swedes 20 to 25.
Lard 33 to 35.
Molas

DISTRESS IN ENGLISH MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

The London Times has been sending a special correspondent into the manufacturing districts to ascertain the truth in regard to the suffering and privation there, growing out of a stoppage of trade, consequent upon the American war, the loss of the cotton supply, &c. His first report appeared in the Times of the 26th ult. From him we learn that—

"In Preston alone there are 23,000 persons receiving parochial and charitable relief. The population is only 83,000, so that more than one-fourth are steeped to the lips in misery. In addition to the 23,000, there are thousands endeavoring to subsist on half-wages, or less than half. Half-time does not imply halfpay, for the use of Surat cotton renders it impossible for the hands to earn their customary wages. The amount lost to the operatives by the failure of employment is calculated at £13,000 a week. The slight compensation to the suffering amounts to little more than £1,000 a week; so that, in point of fact, £1 is made to do the duty of £12. In one court, says the reporter, I found a poor woman with three children, whose husband had three days' parish work and an extra relief of 8s., in all 6s. a week for the five.

"All their furniture was gone but a table and two chairs, and all five slept in one bed, which was placed in a dark hole with not a ray of light finding its way into it—such as we should hardly think too good to store coals in. All their clothes had been pawned, and most bitterly of all did the poor woman lament a good black suit of her husband which was "in" for 10s, and which they could never hope to "redeem." Another family of six people, in the same court, had to live on 8s. a week, that is, 1s. 2d. per week, or 2¼d. a day for each. "In another house," he says, "I saw a sight which will be before my eyes for many a day to come.

"It was a little low stone-floored room, its only furniture a table, a stool and a bed. On the bed was a stretched object, I could not tell whether it was a man or a woman, worn to the bone—a very skeleton, in fact, her body covered with putrid sores, with not a rag on her—literally naked but for the coarse sheet which was spread over her. The bed on which she lay was a rough brown sacking stuffed with a handful of straw. She had lain there I don't know how long; her husband had lain there before her and died on the same bed.

"She was the mother of two girls, factory operators, who earned or were relieved with a few shillings—I forget how many, for I own I was too much shocked at what I saw to listen to figures. Even among a somewhat better class," he continues, "the suffering is hardly less extreme, and sad were the tales to which I had to listen of the gradual descent from comfort to utter destitution. In one little house, huddled all together, was a family of eleven, all of which had been twenty-eight weeks out of work, and for fifteen of these they had existed on something less than 1s. per head.

The Relief Committee had just raised their pittance to 16s. for the eleven. Before the bad times the family earnings had been about £3 15s., and they had had to part with nearly all their furniture. A man, his wife, three daughters and two sons had only one bed among them, and only a dirty blanket and a dirty quilt, one to be under and the other over them. Of course the children slept on the bare boards. The reporter illustrates the condition of a rather superior class as follows:

But perhaps the strongest illustrations of the distress actually chargeable on the present crisis are the cases of respectable men who have hitherto kept themselves in comfort and endeavored to provide for old age and infirmity. There was no difficulty in finding plenty of these. At one house I visited a young couple, not long married, who between them had earned over £2 a week. They had both been out of work for some time, and when their savings were exhausted they had at last applied to the parish. Their present income was exactly 3s. 6d. a week out of which their rent was 5s. 7d., leaving them 3s. a week, for subsistence. Another young couple had 2s. a week from the Relief Committee; but, living with their parents, they had no rent to pay. In the next house there were four grown-up people living, whose united incomes amounted to 9s., out of which they had to pay 2s. rent.

Little further on I came on an overseer with a family of five children. His salary had been 39s. a week, and though he had been out of work more than a twelvemonth, he had managed to struggle on until about a fortnight ago, when, all his resources being exhausted, he had been compelled to apply for relief, and was now receiving, from one source or another, about 9s. a week. An old woman and two daughters both of them over twenty-one years of age—one employed half time, the other receiving relief—had among them 4s. 6d. a week.

A highly respectable reed-hook maker—whose wife cried bitterly as she told me her story—is earning, with the aid of one of her boys, 7s a week, which has to keep four of them, by dredging stones from the bed of the river. They had pawned all their clothes and much of their furniture before applying to the Relief Committee.

The average amount derived from charity, the parish and half time, when distributed amongst all the claimants, amounts only to 1s. 6d. a head per week. Many, of course, are living for less. The 1s. 6d. is not given in money, the Relief Committee distributing their bounty in bread, soup and coffee.

The cotton question is discussed by the London Daily News in a despondng spirit. It says:

"The supply of American cotton is rapidly becoming extinguished, and these exports have consequently risen during the past week no less than 4d. to 5d. per pound. For the future American cotton, as being quite a "fancy" article, will command a "fancy" price—indeed, just such a price as the limited number of holders may choose to demand for it. Accordingly an interesting revolution is taking place in the manufacture. American cotton passes out of consumption, and the small quantity remaining will be husbanded and used only in those fine articles which are worn by the wealthier classes of society.

"The cotton of Surat—the description now chiefly entering into consumption—cannot be worked into the finer sorts of yarns and goods; before it will become available for them its quality must be greatly improved. It is very suitable, however, to coarse fabrics, and with coarse fabrics we must be content until such time as America sends her produce here again, or the cotton of other countries improves in quality as well as increases in quantity.

"We have shown how small is the present stock of cotton, and, looking to the immediate future, the prospect is gloomy in the extreme.

"Chief reliance is placed upon the supply of Surat sorts; but it is not by any means encouraging to find that the total quantity from this source now afloat and on the way to England is only 90,000 bales more than it was at this time last year, being 390,000 bales against 300,000 in 1861. From no other source can the deficiency now indicated be made up, save with time. Assuming that the American crop is not released, and allowing for the probable supplies from every other quarter, competent authorities estimate that during the next six months there will be only sufficient cotton to admit of the operatives having two days' work a week, and this upon the supposition that not a single bale will remain in stock at the end of that period.

"The latter anticipation, of course, will not be literally fulfilled, but there is too much reason to apprehend, as we have already hinted, that the pressure on the cotton manufacturing districts will become yet more intense. A well known Manchester firm have given public expression to an opinion that its severity will be the greatest during the autumn and winter months, from October to February next."

From the Savannah Republican.

HOW TO MAKE THE SEA-COAST SALT MEAT SAVING.

Mr. Editor: Your Correspondent, "Westphalia," furnishes the public with excellent directions for curing meat, but leaves them with a very discouraging impression about our sea-coast salt.

After reading his article, the public will be apt to think that the different kinds of Salts he mentions (as Liverpool, Turk's Island, Seacoast,) are essentially so, while they are *one and the same salt, only more or less impure.* Chemistry has furnished us with an exact analysis of sea water, (in 1000 lbs. of it, 27 lbs. Chloride of Sodium or common salt, 3½ lbs. of Chloride of Magnesium or Bittern, 2 lbs. of Sulphate of Magnesia or Epsom Salts, 1½ lbs. Sulphate of Lime or Plaster of Paris, and traces of other substances that need not be mentioned,) and pointed out that the presence of the highly hygroscopic (or water attractors) Chloride of Magnesium (Bittern) in the salt manufactured from sea-water, is the impurity so injurious in curing meat. The Chloride of Magnesium attracts constantly the moisture from the atmosphere, and imparts it to the meat, and thus eventually spoils it. It would not be of much use to take double the quantity of the impure salt, because, at the same time, double the quantity of the hygroscopic substance would be added. The only way to succeed, is to take only the purest salt, and if you have not got that, to purify it.

The following process is at once simple and effective: It is apparent that, if there was a fluid that would *not touch the pure salt, but readily dissolve the Chloride of Magnesium*, it would be the easiest thing in the world to wash and cleanse the salt. Now there is such a fluid—and it scarcely costs anything—it is a *hot saturated solution of the very salt* that has to be purified.

Let us suppose that 100 lbs of salt had to be purified. To do this 9 lbs. of the salt have to be dissolved in 25 lbs. or 2½ gallons of boiling water, (making thus a saturated solution, i. e., one that cannot dissolve any more salt,) and this hot solution has to be poured upon the 100 lbs. of salt. The salt to be purified may remain in the sack, or better yet, in a conical filtering bag of some coarse stuff, but the bag must be put into a funnel shaped box, that may easily be made from any old boards nailed together. It is better to pour on the hot solution gradually, or in several instalments, and not to move or disturb the salt until the whole of the solution has completely dripped off. It is also well not to consider the lowest layer of salt (i. e., that nearest to the point of the funnel,) as perfectly pure, and act accordingly Afterwards the salt has to be dried in the sun or in an oven.

The longer a sample of salt, exposed to the air, keeps dry, the purer it is; and samples that dissolve completely during damp weather, need purifying badly indeed.

Yours, NATRIUM.

Twenty-six Pitched Battles.—It has been fashionable of late to speak of the present war as the greatest known in history. Yet we doubt whether its real vastness is generally appreciated. It is true that in other wars larger armies may have been assembled; but there has been no war which, in the extent of the territory over which it has raged, in the size of the armies employed on either side, in the magnitude of the operations, and the quick succession of the battles, has been at all comparable with the one in which we are engaged. Last year our military operations were characterized by an unaccountable lassitude. There were only four battles of importance during the campaign—Manassas, Oak Hill, Belmont and Leesburg. This year, on the contrary, there has been a rapid succession of battles, which, we believe, is not equalled in history. Since the 1st of May there have been twenty-six pitched battles, to say nothing of the naval attacks on Vicksburg and Drewry's Bluffs, and the encounter between the Arkansas and the enemy's fleet on the Mississippi. The following is the series of battles:

Confederate Victories.—McDowell, Front Royal, Strasburg, Winchester, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Williamsburg, Barhamsville, Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Cedar Run, Manassas Junction (August 27th), Manassas Plains (August 29), Manassas Plains (August 30th), Murfreesboro', Cynthiana, Gallatin, Tazewell, Johnson's Defeat, Richmond, Ky.

Yankee Victories.—Lewisburg, Hanover Court House.

Besides these, there have been a great many skirmishes and combats, in almost all of which the Yankees have been defeated.—*Whig.*

Jackson Crossing the Potomac.—The Rockingham Register says that a gentleman from Winchester, who saw Gen. Jackson when he crossed the Potomac, describes the passage of our victorious hosts into Maryland as the grandest sight he ever witnessed. When our army reached the middle of the river, which they were wading, the troops were halted, Gen. Jackson pulled off his hat, and the splendid bands of music struck up the inspiring air of "Maryland, my Maryland!" which was responded to and sung with "the spirit and with the understanding" by all who could sing, and the name of all who could then and there sing was legion. It sounded in the ears of the tyrants on the other side like mighty thunder. The fact that our army was to pass over the Potomac into Maryland, was, of course, known to many of the gallant sons of that long-oppressed and down trodden State, and they were there to welcome the Confederate soldiers to the land of Howard and Pinckney and Carroll. It is said that our army received, at once, an accession of five hundred gallant spirits, whose arms will assist in tearing the chains from the limbs of their captive fellow citizens.

The Great Rock Fight.—We referred yesterday (says the Savannah Republican) to the fact that a North Carolina regiment, having exhausted their ammunition in one of the late battles, took to pelting the Yankees with stones, and actually held them at bay until a Louisiana regiment came to their relief. The Richmond Examiner corroborates the statement, and gives the result of the fight as follows:

Two gentlemen who, since the battle of the 30th ult., have been engaged in burying the dead on the plains of Manassas, arrived at Gordonsville yesterday. They report that near a rocky cut in the railroad, which runs through the battle field, they counted seventy Yankees who had been killed with pieces of rock. The rocks, clotted with blood, lay near, and in many cases upon, the inanimate forms of the Yankee soldiers. This account corroborates the story which we had previously heard of a regiment of our men, during the battle of the 30th, after having exhausted their ammunition, assailed their adversaries with stones and pieces of rock.

From the Raleigh State Journal.

FIELD OFFICERS OF N. C. TROOPS.

A friend has taken some pains to furnish, at our request, the following list of the Field Officers of N. C. troops. The list is correct to the present date, having been compiled from official records:

[The first named in each Reg't is Colonel, the second Lieutenant Colonel, and third Major.]

1st Reg't, J A McDowell, Ham A Brown, Jas S Hines.
2d, Chs C Tew, Wm P Bynum, Wm R Cox.
3d, Wm L DeRosset, E Savage, S D Thurston.
4th, Bryan Grimes, David M Carter, James H Wood.
5th, D K McRae, P J Sinclair, Wm J Hill.
6th, Isaac E Avery, Robt F Webb, S McD Tate
7th, Ed G Haywood, Junius L Hill, R S Young.
8th, H M Shaw, Wm M Price, Geo Williamson.
9th, L S Baker, Jas B Gordon, J H Whitaker.
10th, J A J Bradford, — —, W B Thompson.
11th, C Leventhorpe, Wm J Martin, E A Ross.
12th, Benj O Wade, Thos L Jones, D P Rowe.
13th, A M Scales, Thos Ruffin, J T Hambrick.
14th, R T Bennett, ——, ——.
15th, H A Dowd, Wm McRae, W H Yarboro'.
16th, J S McElroy, Wm A Stowe, ——, ——.
17th, Wm F Martin, John C Lamb, T H Sharpe.
18th, Robt H Cowan, Thos J Purdie, F George.
19th, S Williams, W G Robinson, J W Woodfin.
20th, Alfred Iverson, Wm H Toon, —— ——.
21st, Robt F Hoke, Sanders Fulton, —— ——.
22d, Jas Conner, Robt H Gray, C C Cole.
23d, D H Christie, R D Johnston, C C Blacknall.
24th, Wm J Clarke, John L Harris, T D Love.
25th, H M Rutledge, S C Bryson, J W Francis.
26th, H K Burgwyn, J S Kendall, —— ——.
27th, J B Cooke, R W Singeltary, Jno A Gilmer.
28th, Jas H Lane, S D Lowe, W J Montgomery.
29th, Robt B Vance, Jas M Lowry, T F Gardner.
30th, Fran M Parker, J T Kell, Wm W Sillers.
31st, Jno V Jordan, Daniel G Fowle, J J Yeates.
32d, Ed J Brabble, W T Williams, D G Coward.
33d, Clark M Avery, —— ——, Robt V Cowan.
34th, Rich H Riddick, Eli L Miller, —— ——.
35th, M W Ransom, John G Jones, —— ——.
36th, Artillery, detached companies.
37th, Wm M Barber, C N Hickerson, —— ——.
38th, Wm J Hoke, R F Armfield, L D Andrews.
39th, D Coleman, H H Davidson, F A Reynolds.
40th, Artillery, detached companies.
41st, Cavalry, detached companies.
42d, Geo C Gibbs, J E Brown, D A Underwood.
43d, Thos S Kenan, Wm G Lewis, W J Boggan.
44th, T C Singeltary, T L Hargrove, C M Stedman.
45th, Junius Daniel, J H Morehead, A J Boyd.
46th, Ed D Hall, Wm A Jenkins, R J Mitchell.
47th, Sion H Rogers, G H Faribault, J A Graves.
48th, Robert C Hill, S H Walkup, —— ——.
49th, S D Ramseur, L M McAfee, J A Fleming.
50th, M D Craton, J A Washington, G Wortham.
51st, J L Cantwell, Wm A Allen, H McKethan.
52d, J K Marshall, M A Parks, J Q Richardson.
53, Wm A Owens, J T Morehead, J J Iredell.
54, J Wimbish, J C S McDowell, K M Murchison.
55, John K Connally, Ab S Calloway, ——.
56, Paul F Faison, G G Luke, H T Schenck.
57, A C Godwin, H C Jones, Jr, J A Craige.
58, Jno B Palmer, —— Proffitt, —— Keener.
59, J D Radcliffe, Wm S Devane, H Harding.
60, ——, J A McDowell, Wm H Deaver.

The following regiments and battalions have made no returns to the Adjutant General, and have, therefore, not been numbered: Col. D. Ferebee's, Col. L. M. Allen's, and Col. R. G. A. Love's regiments; Col. G. N. Folk's cavalry, Maj. Moore's light artillery, Maj. Young's artillery, Maj. Wharton's sharpshooters, Maj. P. G. Evans' partizan rangers, and Col. Wharton Greene's battalions. There are also quite a number of heavy artillery companies, etc., enough in all to make our active force up to sixty-five regiments.

Well Done.—We learn, that a day or two since, some Confederate officers brought before Gov. Vance a couple of citizens of Alamance, who had been arrested by them without civil process. The Governor asked them for their authority for making the arrest and holding the citizens referred to as prisoners. They had none of a civil nature. He then told them that *neither* he nor they had any right to make such arrests, except in pursuance of the action of the civil magistrates; and he ordered the prisoners to be released. He declared it to be his purpose to uphold the law against the encroachments of military power, and to protect every citizen, as far as he could, in his Constitutional rights; and then, turning to the released citizens themselves, he admonished them sharply of the importance of so acting as to avoid just suspicion, and told them that all who violated the law, or disturbed the peace, or committed acts calculated or intended to injure the common cause, would certainly be punished. But *the law* must have its course, and the military power must be kept within its appropriate sphere.

We give this as we heard it from gentlemen who happened to be present. Such a course on the part of Gov. Vance will increase his hold on the confidence of the people. His face is inflexibly set, not only against unauthorized assumption of power by the military, but against every thing designed or intended to cripple the Southern cause. He believes that we can achieve liberty in the contest now going on with our Northern foes, and at the same time preserve it intact among ourselves.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Death of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe.—On last Friday evening, as our readers are aware, Mr. Ashe met with a terrible accident on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, the hand-car on which he was proceeding up the road being struck by the down mail train, and he himself so fearfully injured as to render recovery almost hopeless. He lingered, however, until last night about eight o'clock, when he passed off quietly and calmly, and apparently without pain, from sheer exhaustion of his system consequent upon the terrible stroke it had received.

We learn that Mr. Ashe was born in this county in the earlier part of the year 1813, and was, therefore, going on his fiftieth year at the time of his death. The very day on which he met with his fatal accident we saw him cheerful, active and vigorous, in the full flush of health and life and hope, with many years of usefulness, apparently, before him. His sudden and melancholy fate is deeply felt in this community, where his death will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of attached friends.—*Wilmington Journal, 15th.*

Brilliant Exploit.—Lieut. Wagoner, a returned Fort Donelson prisoner, who arrived in Knoxville, on Thursday last, reported to the Register, that Capt. T. A. Napier, a few days ago, with eighteen men, swam the Tennessee river, at Rockport, and captured two Yankee steamboats, with their cargoes, consisting of an immense amount of Commissary stores. The prisoners taken were nearly one hundred. Ninety six privates were paroled, and the commissioned officers retained. Captain N. carried the boats to Trotter's landing, four miles below Rockport, and near his own residence, where he burned them. This feat is among the most brilliant of the war, and ranks Capt. Napier among the partizan heroes, who are winning deathless fame by their daring services in the cause of Southern independence.

New Corn.—Mr. A. Barksdale, living near Albany, Ga., has sold ten thousand bushels of Corn to the Government, delivered at the railroad at 75 cents per bushel—the Government furnishing the sacks. This is probably a larger price than will be paid hereafter, and has been done to insure its early delivery.

Charleston Courier.

WAR NEWS.

From Maryland.—RICHMOND, Sept 16.—We learn by a gentleman of high character, who arrived last evening, from Staunton, that a courier had arrived in that place, from the lower end of the Valley; with information that Gen. Jackson was at, or near Martinsburg, Va., in pursuit of the Yankees who were left in the Valley to protect the Railroad and Harper's Ferry. The force of the enemy is variously estimated at from 4,000 to 18,000. When this force is disposed of there will then be no enemy in our rear, and the line of communication by the Valley route will be open for our advancing army as they push Northward.

It is supposed Jackson went from Frederick to Hagerstown, and then turned back on Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry.—*Enquirer.*

From Tennessee.—CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 15.—Intelligence received by the Daily Rebel says that Buell has returned in force to Nashville, stolen between 10 and 12,000 negroes, and is working them on the fortifications around Nashville. The negroes are starving; many have escaped to their owners.

Large meetings were being held by Tennesseeans in Middle Tennessee and counties around, resolving never to allow the enemy again to control their State.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 14.—Couriers who left Lexington, Ky., on the 6th inst., with dispatches from Gen. Kirby Smith, arrived here this morning. Gen. Smith's army had not yet reached Covington, Ky., but it was moving forward and the people were rising *en masse* to join it. 8000 men were recruited in 24 hours.

Gen Smith calls for an immediate supply of 20,000 stand of arms. Ten Kentucky regiments were being raised under Gen. A. Buford.

Gen. Smith made a triumphant entry into Lexington on the 1st inst. The people from the surrounding country rushed spontaneously to receive him, pouring in all day and joining in the wildest demonstrations of delight. The ladies cried with joy and gratitude.

Gen. Jno. Morgan arrived on the 4th, and was received with boundless enthusiasm. Col. Scott's Louisiana Cavalry took possession of Frankfort, Ky., on the 3d inst. Col. Scott planted his battle flag on the dome of the State House, the streets being thronged with men and women from the surrounding country, who received our troops with a brilliant ovation.

The enemy evacuated Frankfort on the night of the 2d inst. Col. Scott went in pursuit the next morning, and sent back a large number of prisoners, besides 300 mules. It was reported that he had overtaken the flying enemy, had succeeded in getting in their rear, and would capture the entire train, with vast quantities of property.

From Florida.—AUGUSTA, Sept. 15.—The Savannah Republican of this morning has a letter from Lake City, Florida, of the date of the 12th instant, which says that a Confederate battery near the mouth of the St. John's River, on the 11th instant, repulsed two Federal gunboats, which were badly riddled and crippled. Our loss was one man killed and four slightly wounded.

Evacuation of Suffolk.—We learn that the Yankee forces have retired from Suffolk, and that Gen. Pettigrew, with his brigade, left Petersburg on Sunday for the former place. This gives room for hope that the Albemarle region will soon be rid of the enemy. It is pretty well ascertained that all the gunboats have already left Chowan river.—*Raleigh Standard.*

South Carolina in the Field.—From an approximate estimate of the strength of the South Carolina regiments, battalions and companies, now in Confederate service, appended to the Report of the Chief of the Military Department of that State, we make the following abstract:

Infantry,	32,286
Artillery,	4,873
Cavalry,	4,714
Conscripts,	1,100
Total,	42,793

Killed.—Theodotus Legrand Capers, youngest son of the late Bishop Capers, and Whitefoord Andrew Smith, son of the Rev. Whitefoord Smith, were killed in the battle of Manassas, August 30. They belonged to the Palmetto Sharpshooters from Charleston, S. C., and were young men of much promise.

Clothing.—We have reason to believe, from information in our possession, that the priees for clothing will not be as high, during the winter, as many persons have anticipated. The probabilities are that shoes will also be lower. We will see.—*Richmond Whig.*

High and Low.—In Mobile Flour is quoted at $38 per barrel. Sugar is very flat, and tending downwards with rapidity; buyers scarcely purchasing at all, but watching it go down. Fair is offered freely at 36 cents per lb.

Northern papers of the 11th inst. bring no news of interest as to the movements of our army in Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvanians were in a great panic, and all sorts of rumors were in circulation as to the whereabouts of the rebels. Gov. Curtin of Pa., has issued a proclamation calling upon all the able-bodied men of Pennsylvania to organize immediately for the defence of the State.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!.

C. S. A. BUTTONS,
STAFF BUTTONS,
GOLD LACE,
GOLD CORD.

English Navy Blue Cloth!
Crenshaw, Gray and Sky Blue Cloth!

Those beautifully embroidered COLLARS, for Staff, Surgeons, Generals, Captains and Lieutenants.
Above goods are daily expected for FALL TRADE.
2,000 Yards N. CAROLINA daily expected.
5,000 Yards COUNTRY HOMESPUN
Wanted immediately.
10,000 PAIR COUNTRY KNIT SOCKS
Wanted immediately.
CASH paid at BALDWIN'S,
88 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 4. 58*8wpd

NEGROES TO SELL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Commissioner for that purpose, will on the 27th day of September, 1862, at the Court House in Lumberton, expose to public sale, on a credit of Six Months, the following SLAVES, belonging to the estate of the late Arch'd J. Currie, dec'd, viz: John aged 14 years, Caroline aged 11 years, William aged 9 years.
Bonds with approved security required of purchasers before the said negroes are removed.
D. M. CURRIE, Commissioner.
Sept. 6. 58*8tpd

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1862.
James McMillan, David McKellar and wife Mary, Alexander McMillan and Catharine Jane McMillan *vs.* Archibald McMillan.
Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arch'd McMillan, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court and answers the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.
Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Aug. 1862.
55*6wpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

A CARD.

Camp Hale, near Fort Fisher, N. C., Aug. 1862.

THE undersigned, a private in the Army of the Confederate States, respectfully announces himself a candidate for Chief Clerk of the House of Commons at the next Legislature. Having passed two Winters in close intimacy with former Legislative bodies, he trusts that he has considerable acquaintance with the duties of the position. HENRY E. COLTON.
Aug. 25. 54tf

State of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, August 22, 1862.

THE Sheriffs and Constables of the different Counties of the State are hereby authorized and directed to arrest all persons belonging to the Confederate Army who are absent *without leave.*
For each arrest they will be entitled to reward from the Confederate Government of $15 for each one confined in jail, or $30 if delivered to the Camp of Instruction near Raleigh, or to a Confederate officer.
To secure these arrests the above named officers will call in any assistance, and use all the power and authority belonging to their said offices.
HENRY T. CLARK, Governor of N. C.
Aug. 26, 1862. 57-6w

Headquarters District of North Carolina,
RALEIGH, Sep. 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I. ALL persons liable to military duty under the Conscription law are hereby required to come to the Camp of Instruction, near this City, at once. Those doing so, will be allowed to select the Infantry Regiments they wish to join, and unless full, they will be assigned accordingly.
II. The Regiments of Infantry and Artillery on duty in this State are authorized to enlist Conscripts to increase each Company of Infantry and Heavy Artillery to one hundred men, but not exceeding it; and Light Batteries to one hundred and fifty men.
By command of Brigadier General J. G. MARTIN:
A. GORDON,
Assistant Adjutant General.
Sept. 12, 1862. 60-4t

Confederate States of America,
Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory,
FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 10, 1862

WOOD WANTED.

SEALED proposals will be received until the 24th September next, for the delivery of 1000 cords PINE and 400 cords OAK WOOD, at this Arsenal and Armory.
The Pine wood to be delivered at the rate of 70 to 80 cords per month, and the Oak at the rate of 30 cords per month, until all delivered. Proposals will be marked on outside, "Proposals for wood."
C. P. BOLLES,
Capt. Art'y Acting Comd'g Officer.
Sept. 10. 59-4t

Administration Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of William McKay, (dec'd), at August Term of Robeson County Court, 1862, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
MURDOCK McRAE,
Administrator.
Aug. 26, 1862

Further Notice.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale at the late residence of William McKay, dec'd, near Floral College, in Robeson county, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September 1862, all the perishable property belonging to the estate of said Wm. McKay, except such stock as may be necessary to gather the present growing crops, consisting of Cotton, Corn, Fodder, Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, Bacon, Lard, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming utensils of every kind.
The usual credit will be given, and bonds with approved security will be required before the property will be delivered.
MURDOCK McRAE,
Administrator.
Aug. 26, 1862. 57tsepd

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber would sell his house and lot in Wadesboro', together with about 600 acres of land reaching within three miles of the Village (if desirable). The dwelling house is large, and the lot the most desirable in the up-country, containing near fifty acres of land. Should any one desire to move further up the country, he would sell them a finely improved house and lot in Spartanburg, S. C., together with a good tract of land near the place. J. P. SMITH.
Aug. 7. 49-3mpd

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, a negro man by the name of DICK, (known as Mrs. Ann McGuire's,) a Drayman in the town of Fayetteville. He is about 45 years of age, black, stout built, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and voice indicating a bad cold. He is supposed to be loitering about Fayetteville, or probably about Mr. D. McLaurin's summer house, as he has a wife there; or he may have gone to Wilmington, where he has some relations, and was heard to say he was going there. I will give Ten Dollars for his delivery to me, or confinement in Jail so I get him. E. F. MOORE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 13. 60tf

The subscriber wants to purchase a LIKELY NEGRO BOY, about fourteen years old.
C. H. ROBINSON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1862. 57tf

COPPERAS

FOR Sale by TYSON & JOHNSON.
Orders sent to McIver's Depot, F. & W. Railroad, will be attended to.
July 3. 89-

BLUE VITRIOL.

THE subscribers are manufacturing BLUE VITRIOL. Orders sent to McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Coalfields Railroad, will receive prompt attention. A specimen may be seen at the Observer Office, Fayetteville.
TYSON & JOHNSON.
Aug. 15. 52tf

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of North Carolina.
March 18. 9tf

RICE.

17 CASKS RICE on Commission.
Apply to H. & E. J. LILLY.
Sept. 15. 60*2t

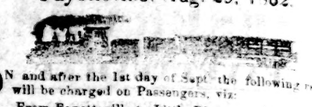
State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D. 1862.
Richmond T. Long, Adm'r of Younger Newton, dec'd, *vs.* Murdoch Stephens and wife and others, Heirs-at-Law of Younger Newton, dec'd.
Petition to sell Lands and make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of Court that Murdoch Stephens and his wife Lovedy reside beyond the limits of this State, and that Frank Wright and James Crowson are now beyond the limits of this State in the service of the Confederate States of America, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Worshipful Court to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday of Oct. A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise this petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment prō confesso be rendered as to them.
Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July 1862.
54*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, Clk.

NORTH CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D. 1862.
Mary Newton *vs.* Murdoch Stephens and wife Lovedy and others.
Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that Murdoch Stephens and wife Lovedy are not inhabitants of this State, and that Franklin Wright, Jas. Crowson and Benj. Newton, are in the service of the Confederate States, beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said non-residents to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Richmond at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of October next, and answer said Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same be heard ex parte.
Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday of July A. D. 1862.
55*6wpd] L. H. WEBB, Clk.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
Fayetteville, Aug. 29, 1862.



ON and after the 1st day of Sept the following rates will be charged on Passengers, viz:

From Fayetteville to	Little River,	50 cts.
"	to Spout Spring,	75 "
"	to Rock Branch,	1 00
"	to Jonesboro',	1 25
"	to McIver's,	1 50

Twenty five cents additional will be collected by the Conductor of each passenger, leaving a Station without a ticket.
A new rate of Freight will go into effect at the same time, which will be printed and furnished to the public in a few days.
By order of the Pres't.
JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r W R R Co.
Aug. 30, 1862. 56tf

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile: from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, G[illegible] for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 30 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.
Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.
C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Marble Factory,

BY GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.
As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.
Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.
Fayetteville, Aprn 1, 1861. 9tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 85
Total,	$272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.
Total losses paid, $29,682 69

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.
DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. E. Hall, }

hn Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.
☞ The Company invite applications.
May 28, 1861. 21-

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of
Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel
Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,
And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment
COX, KENDALL & CO.
Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

Florence and Fayetteville Rail Road.

UNDER the provisions of an Ordinance of the Convention of North Carolina, Books will be opened on the 16th June at the following places and under the direction of the following persons, to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the "Florence & Fayetteville Rail Road Co." Shares One Hundred Dollars each.
At the Rail Road Office in Fayetteville.—Under the direction of the General Commissioners, A. A. McKethan, D. A. Ray, A. W. Steel, Wm. McL. McKay and Jno. M. Rose.
At the Red Springs.—Under the direction of Hector McNeill, Wm. J. Stewart, Jas. A. Smith, Dan'l C. McNeill and Col. Alex. McMillan, or any one of them.
At Floral College.—Under the direction of Dr. Neill McNair, Dr. A. D. McLean, Archibald Smith, Edmund Lilly and Col. Alexander Watson, or any one of them.
*At Que